FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 020 *30 January 1981*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish CSCE Delegate on Final Act Reinterpretation BB 1
Romanian Delegate Addresses Madrid CSCE Meeting BB 1

ALBANIA

'Demagogic, Aggressive' Reagan Stance Attacked B 1

BULGARIA

Reagan Remarks Termed 'Slander Against USSR' C 1
Polish Situation 'Alarming,' 'Resistance' Urged C 1
Visiting Agrarian Official Sees Kania in Warsaw C 1
Declaration, Communique Signed C 1
Trade Minister Meets Arkhipov in Moscow C 2
Protocol Signed With Soviet Friendship Society C 2
Zhivkov Greets Romania's Ceausescu on Birthday C 3
[SCINTEIA 27 Jan]
Cultural, Scientific Agreement Signed With MPR C 3
[MONTSAME]
Mladenov Speaks at Dinner for Austrian Minister C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Jan]
Economic Delegation Visits Nicaragua, Mexico C 4
Agreement With Nicaragua C 4
Protocol in Mexico C 5
Briefs: Bulgarplodexport Trading Activities; C 5
Trade With Developing Countries;
Agrarian Union Activities

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Radio Reports Polish Government Statement D 1
Media Criticize Solidarity Actions in Poland D 1
Daily Denounces KOR D 1
[Hrobar in RUDE PRAVO 28 Jan]
Economic Concern Reported D 3
'Political Superiority' D 3
Political Interference D 4
Unrealistic Demands D 4
FRG Revanchism, Emigre Treatment Criticized D 5
Revanchist TV Series D 5
[Doudera in RUDE PRAVO 28 Jan]
'Bitter' Emigre Experience D 5
[Mensik in MLADA FRONTA 27 Jan]
Chnoupek To Pay Official Visit to Algeria Soon D 6
Briefs: Consular Accord With Tunisia D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Bids Farewell to FRG Representative Gaus E 1
Verner Chairs Defense Session On NATO Maneuvers E 1
Erich Mueckenberger Stresses Links With USSR E 1
Honecker Holds Talks With Chilean CP Leader E 2
Publicity Marks People's Army Day Observance E 2
Deputy Minister on Technology E 2
Krenz Visits Unit E 3
Mittag Lectures on SED, People's Role in Europe E 4
Bishop Assesses Church-State Relationship E 4
Briefs: Snow Damage [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24/25 Jan]; E 5
Radio Protocol with Bulgaria E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Jan]

HUNGARY

Budapest Radio Reports Polish Government Statement F 1
Gyenes Receives PDRY's Al-Qadir; Agreement Signed F 1
Journalists Agreement Signed With Czechoslovakia F 1
Arrival of Congolese Assembly President Reported F 2
Portuguese CP Official Departs After Visit F 2
Mehes Visits Szabolcs-Szatmar Rubber, Paper Plants F 2
Briefs: Battery, Poultry Installations F 2

POLAND

Government on Obligation To Ensure Law, Order G 1
Government, Solidarity To Discuss Problems 30 Jan G 2
Government Statement, TU Decision 'Gleam of Hope' G 2
Further Reportage on Continuing Strikes, Protests G 2
Rzeszow Solidarity Ends Strikes G 2
Bielsko-Biala Update G 2
Bielsko-Biala Strikes Continue G 3
Factory Resumes Work G 3
PZPR Committee Open Letter G 3
Lower Silesia Update G 4
Various Strikes 29 Jan G 4
Jelenia Gora Strike Begins G 5
No Commission in Walbrzych G 5
Walbrzych Farmers' Hunger Strike G 5
Hunger Strike Continues G 6
Walbrzych Leader on Strikes G 6
Poznan Printers Strike G 7
Mach Attends Szczecin Interfactory Committee Meeting G 7
More on MKR Session G 7
Report Issued on Implementation of Szczecin Accords G 8
Autonomous TU's Issue Statement on Current Situation G 9
Education Minister Meets Striking Lodz Students G 9
Solidarity Weekly To Start Publishing in February G 9
Szczepanski on Trade Unions, Economic Problems G 10
Comment on Solidarity, Strikes, Saturday Issue G 10
TU Production Promises Recalled G 10
TRYBUNA LUDU: 'Talks Imperative' G 11
Articles on Free Saturdays G 12
Pinkowski Replacement Likely Soon G 12
[Margueritte in Paris LE FIGARO 24-25 Jan]
Growing Pessimism Over Prospects G 14
[Margueritte in Paris LE FIGARO 27 Jan]

'Spontaneous Unrest' Viewed G 15
[Guetta in Paris LE MONDE 28 Jan]
Teachers' Union Criticizes Government Inaction G 17
Jablonski Meets With Teachers' Union Leadership G 17
New Catholic Union To Be Independent of Episcopate G 17
Wyszynski Views Role of Church in Nations' Society G 18
[Vatican]
Sejm Committee Calls For Gradual Worktime Reduction G 18
Szczecin Party Committee Views Congress, Strikes G 19
Coal Shortages Continue: Forecasts Pessimistic G 19
Statistics on Industrial Performance Reported G 19
Press Conference on Figures G 20
Visit of Bulgarian Agrarian Union Continues G 22
Tanchev, Kania Meet G 22
Declaration Signed G 22
ZSL Paper Criticizes West German 'Revanchists' G 23
PZPR Message to Italian Communists on Anniversary G 23
[Rome L'UNITA 25 Jan]

ROMANIA

Vice Premier Receives Oil Minister H 1
Two-Year Cultural Program Signed With PRC H 1
1981 Trade Protocol Signed With Yugoslavia H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Comments on Meaning of Polish Statement I 1
Further Report I 1
Reportage on Visit of CPCZ's Kempny Continues I 2
Meeting With Mojsov
Departure Reported I 2
Mijatovic Sends Ceausescu Greetings on Birthday I 2
[SCINTEIA 27 Jan]
Djuranovic Receives Libyan Planning Secretary I 2
SAWPY Official Has Talks With DPRK Ambassador I 2
LCY Anniversary Message to Italian Communists I 3
[Rome L'UNITA 22 Jan]
Ustasha Group Explodes Bomb in New York Court I 3
Official: Catholic Church Has Ties With Ustashi I 4
Government Favors Ending Fuel Saving Measures I 4
'Saints' Mentality Among Officeholders Scored I 5
[Kragovic in BORBA 25 Jan]
Daci Comments on Kosovo Planning Difficulties I 6
[BORBA 24 Jan]
Slovenia's Ribicic Discusses Socialism, Dissidents I 6
[DELO 22 Jan]
Mojsov Addresses Reserve Officers Federation I 8
SAWPY Defense Committee Examines Protection Issues I 10
Briefs: Romanian Delegation Departs; FRG Credit; I 10
Serbian Trade Union President; Death of
Official

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE ON FINAL ACT REINTERPRETATION

LD300332 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--Speaking at today's plenary session of the Madrid meeting, head of the Polish delegation, Foreign Vice-Minister Professor Marian Dobrosielski, in reference to yesterday's statements by delegates of the Netherlands, the United States and Great Britain, criticised the attempts at launching a new interpretation of the Final Act, revising the CSCE resolutions, and assigning to the detente process a meaning which is contrary to the essence of the Helsinki decisions.

Through its action, Dobrosielski said, the Polish delegation has proved its readiness for serious, matter-of-fact negotiations on the most important issues--those related to security and cooperation in Europe. The list of priorities as suggested by the Netherlands delegate gives rise to serious doubts. The CSCE Final Act contains an explicit statement of our tasks and priorities.

We are fully confident that there is no other way to create opportunities for a full development of social, cultural, civic and political rights, to provide for interpersonal communication than to construct sound and lasting foundations of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and w_ldwide. We believe that we should proceed in all those fields simultaneously.

We believe the escalating arms race to be a fundamental peril to humanity and the main cause of tensions. To halt the arms race and arrive at disarmament agreements are the most pressing and vital tasks for us all. Therefore we believe it exigent to take concrete and effective steps to lower military confrontation. Poland believes that the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament should be a priority at our meeting. Therefore, having consulted our friends and allies, with their full support, we have submitted a proposal on this issue.

The fact that there are major differences in the ways of approaching the problem should not discourage anyone. On the contrary, it should stimulate a search for common solutions.

Later in his speech, Minister Dobrosielski criticised an opinion on the Polish proposal voiced in a press interview by an American delegate. To accuse this project of being declarative propaganda is a misunderstanding. One of the main merits of our project is that it is open and expresses the readiness for proposals put forth by any of the participant states to be included in negotiations.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU292027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jan (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the debates of the meeting of the states that participated in the CSCE, within the working body in charge with examining questions of cooperation in the field of culture, education, information and contacts between or among individual persons, the Romanian representative argued the Romanian proposal entitled "The All-European Activities in the Field of Contacts and Youth Interchanges" and highlighted that it was received with interest and supported by other delegations. Pointing out that the Romanian delegation supported, in their turn, the proposals advanced by other participating countries with regard to the promotion of the ideals of peace and collaboration within the ranks of the young generation, the Romanian representative detailed the content and objectives of the Romanian initiative which stipulates that the structures of multilateral cooperation among youth on the European plane be supple and open for participation in the activities of all national youth organizations. In Romania's outlook--the speaker pointed out--this participation must be achieved on the basis of full equality while the democratic rules of procedure are being observed.

'DEMAGOGIC, AGGRESSIVE' REAGAN STANCE ATTACKED

AU291141 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Reagan Program--Program of the Intensification of Exploitation and Aggressive Policy"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 29 Jan (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which exposes the demagogy of Reagan's program.

The newspaper writes that in his programmatic speech on occasion of the commencement of his duty as President, Reagan was obliged to admit that the "United States is faced with great economic problems". When the former President Carter came to the presidential throne, he, too, delivered a programmatic speech with endless demagogical promises. In his programmatic speech, Reagan is repeating the known ritual of such speeches made by all the previous presidents, that of Carter included. The demagogy and promises are again rushing like torrents.

In his speech Reagan spoke a great deal about the "commencement of an epoch of national renovation", about the "recovery of U.S. economy" and about "equal possibilities for all the Americans", about a "special concern" for the people, who, as he said, "have been neglected for a long time". But behind such beautiful demagogical sentences lurks the gloomy reality which testifies to the intensification of oppression and exploitation of the U.S. working class, the broad working masses, even during the years the 40th U.S. President will stay at the White House. The facts quite clearly speak of this by now.

Reagan openly states that "at the present crisis the solution is not the government". This implies that it is not the monopolies, because the government is their representative, but the broad working masses those who must pay for the crisis. This is also the meaning of his words addressed to the American people that "all of us must bear the burden" of the crisis and his request for "ever greater efforts, work and readiness". It is understandable that his words hide the speed up of the rates of capitalist exploitation, the ever greater profits of the monopolies, the new privations for the rank-and-file workers, for the American people, the pressure of the growing burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the U.S. proletariat. "The burden of taxes is quite heavy" admits Reagan in his programmatic speech. Previously he had promised that he will reduce the taxes, but here, too, the words are quite far away from the reality.

Further dealing with the increase of the military budget of the current and the next fiscal year and which by 1985 will reach the record figure of 300 billion dollars, ZERI I POPULLIT points out that the allocation of such colossal funds in this non-productive branch will further aggravate the wound of inflation and will bring about the further increase of the cost of living of the American people.

Through his speech, continues the newspaper, the U.S. President gives to understand that he will strive to serve to the letter to the capital in power, to disorientate and benumb the people, especially the U.S. proletariat instilling in them the spirit of nationalism and chauvinism. Reagan seeks to divert the attention of the masses of the people from the acute problems, with which they will come across during the coming years. But he also intends to exploit the spiritual, ideological education and training of the Americans with this spirit also in the service of the aims of the hegemonic and expansionist foreign policy of U.S. imperialism.

On the international plane, too, the new President of the USA will loyally serve the interests of U.S. imperialism, its ambitions of a superpower, the increase of the profits of the U.S. monopoly companies through the plunder of and domination on the other peoples and countries. According to him, the role of the USA in history is "to dominate". Thus during his speeches in the election campaign, he has expressed himself in favour of a "strong America" and of the military superiority over the Soviet Union, the main rival of U.S. imperialism in struggle for the division of the zones of influence. This policy will stir up a new armament race between the two superpowers, will create new dangers for the peace and security in the world.

From Reagan's program it follows that U.S. imperialism will continue the policy of interference and aggression in the world, wherever its neocolonialist interests exist. Openly speaking with the language of threats and not hiding the aims of U.S. imperialism for expansion and world hegemony Reagan declared in the official ceremony of his crowning as President that "when action is sought to preserve our national security, we will act". And it is known that behind the so-called "national security" lurk the neocolonialist interests of the USA.

Reagan, continues the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, will also pursue the policy of supporting the regimes of fascist, racist dictatorships and of the world reaction, will strengthen the links of U.S. imperialism with Israel, South Korea, the juntas of Latin America, etc. "The allies have the same ideals with us, said he. We assure them that we will consolidate our historical ties, will render our support and resolute commitment". Thus U.S. imperialism pledges to further activate its policy of support with all manners of means of the forces of the counter-revolution, to prop up these forces so that they should not be overthrown by the revolutionary movements, the storm of the revolution which today is a problem taken up for solution.

As in the past, now too the main pillar on which the hegemonic and expansionist policy of American imperialism rests and is realized is NATO, this basic instrument for the enslavement of the peoples, which, just as the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, undermines their liberation, the revolution. Reagan and the other top officials of American imperialism state that "NATO must extend its range to the Persian Gulf". In this way they intend at engaging their West European allies and others of this bloc in their aggressive activity in order to realize their counter-revolutionary and hegemonic strategy. In this way, American imperialism is fanning the warmongering hysteria for its criminal aims and in the context of the strengthening of the ties with the reactionary regimes and its allies, this imperialism is also devoting special attention to the so-called NATO of the East, the Beijing-Tokyo fascist military axis. The statements made by Reagan and other officials of the White House that the "relations with Beijing are in favour of the strategic interests of America", as well as the privileged role they devote to Japanese militarism in the Far East and Oceania, clearly speak of this.

Analysing the programmatic statements made by the former U.S. President Carter in which he presented the outlines of an alleged new policy of the USA, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution" that from these statements "it clearly emerges that the general and fundamental characteristic of this 'new policy' in the present conditions is the fight of this superpower to cope with the proletarian revolution and the national liberation wars of the peoples who aspire to liberate themselves from the yoke of big world capital, especially from U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism". The same general conclusion, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT concludes, clearly emerges also from the statements made by the new President Reagan, who repeats the known demagogy and blackmail of American imperialism.

REAGAN REMARKS TERMED 'SLANDER AGAINST USSR'

AU300930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0510 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared that the future of detente depends upon Moscow's behavior. At his first official press conference the new President addressed unrestrained attacks and slanders against the Soviet Union, which were described, even by the Western observers, as "extremely gross."

It appears from the style and contents of the new President's first official statement and from the statements of several of his Cabinet members that the Reagan crew is far removed from realism and a constructive approach to international affairs.

POLISH SITUATION 'ALARMING,' 'RESISTANCE' URGED

AU292105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Following the 24 January Saturday developments, the opposition and antisocialist forces in Poland have intensified their activities. Incited by the extreme rightist KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense] group and its leaders, the trade union association Solidarity is taking a turn to the right, thus countering the efforts of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government to normalize the situation in Poland and guarantee the vital interests of the people. More and more Polish people ask themselves today what Solidarity is actually doing. Their leaders are well aware of the realistic and extremely grave economic situation of the country--the growing problems connected with raw materials, energy, food and in the final analysis, with the growing foreign debt. Solidarity, however, aware of this situation, continues to call for warning, local and general strikes, each one of which daily costs billions of zloty not to the state apparatus but to Polish society.

Solidarity's leaders zealously continue to criticize the errors of the past, but they themselves are pushing the country toward liquidating its national assets. Everything indicates that the speculation with the nonworking Saturdays is one of the tactical maneuvers of Solidarity's leaders and the antisocialist forces that are supporting them.

They make the following point: In order to achieve tranquillity, accept our political terms, and more particularly, release the political prisoners, primarily the members of the Confederation of Independent Poland, this confederation--as many Polish people are well aware and as the Polish newspapers have written many times--strives to topple the socialist system in Poland and bring Poland out of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. By using blackmail, threats and provocations--today even by using physical coercion which contributes to the anarchy in the country--the leaders and the extremist elements in Solidarity are launching more and more arrogant demands, thus placing Solidarity in political opposition to the PZPR and state power.

The situation in the country is alarming these days, but the PZPR leadership, the Polish communists and all-Polish people to whom the interests of socialism are dear, are calling for resolute resistance against the design of the enemies of People's Poland. Millions of Polish people, the true patriots, must defend the socialist path of development of their motherland in deed.

VISITING AGRARIAN OFFICIAL SEES KANIA IN WARSAW

AU292021 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (BTA)--Mr Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers's Party (PUWP), received today Mr Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union secretary, first vice president of Bulgaria.

On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev conveyed to Mr Kania cordial greetings and best wishes for further successes in the building of socialism in Poland.

Mr Stanislaw Kania expressed the unflinching conviction that the Polish United Workers Party, together with the United Peasants Party and the other democratic forces, will manage successfully with the difficulties which have arisen in Poland and that people's Poland will be forever in the friendly family of the socialist community of countries.

Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Stanislaw Kania had talks on the further development and deepening of the all-round cooperation of Bulgaria and Poland. Mr Stanislaw Kania emphasized the role and great importance of the two peasants' parties--the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the United Peasants Party, which as true and consistent allies of the BCP and the PUWP are contributing to the development and consolidation of the friendship between the two fraternal peoples.

Declaration, Communique Signed

AU292136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union delegation led by Petur Tanchev, the union's secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, has returned home from Poland. The delegation paid a 2-day visit at the invitation of Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Polish United Peasant Party Central Committee and marshal of the Polish Sejm.

Petur Tanchev and Stanislaw Gucwa signed a declaration in Warsaw on the principles and forms of cooperation between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Polish United Peasant Party for 1981-85. A communique on the visit of the Bulgarian agrarian delegation to Poland was also signed.

Comrades Petur Tanchev and Stanislaw Gucwa delivered short speeches emphasizing the importance of the signed documents which represent a further stage in the development and deepening of the fraternal relations between the two agrarian parties.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW

AU292018 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (BTA)--Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, was received today by Mr Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy prime minister of the USSR.

In the talks they dwelt upon matters of the bilateral economic cooperation in the current five-year period.

Minister Khristov is visiting the Soviet Union as head of the Bulgarian governmental trade delegation which signed the new long-term trade and payments agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR for the 1981-1985 period.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

AU292025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Karlo Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Union of Friendship Societies With Foreign Countries signed in Sofia today a protocol on joint activity during 1981. The activity of the fraternal organizations will be developed under the aegis of the two countries' Communist Party congresses, and will be directed toward further strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation and bringing closer together the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva; Dimitur Dimitrov, chief of the Department for National Education and Mass Organizations at the BCP Central Committee; and Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the signing ceremony.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU2817?3 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message by Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu on the latter's birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, on your birthday I want to extend cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for increasingly gre ter success in the continuous, comprehensive development of neighboring socialist Romania to the benefit of the fraternal Romanian people.

I am convinced that Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation will constantly expand and deepen in the spirit of the ' aditional friendship between our peoples and in the spirit of our fruitful meetings and talks, and in the interest of the cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community, peace and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MPR

SK280015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jan (MONTSAME)--An agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture and science between the MPR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the coming 5-year period was signed in Sofia on 23 January.

The document was signed by B. Jadambaa, MPR ambassador to Bulgaria, and E. Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Culture Committee.

MLADENOV SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR AUSTRIAN MINISTER

AU291650 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at an official dinner given in honor of Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, at the Lozenets government residence in Sofia on 26 January]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, gave an official dinner at the Lozenets government residence in honor of Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria. The dinner was attended by Comrade Milko Balev and by Comrade Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by numerous members of the government and deputy ministers.

The official guests accompanying Minister Willibald Pahr and the two countries' ambassadors--Stoyan Georgiev and Berta Braun--were also among those present. Toasts were proposed at the dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

In his toast, Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out as follows: the balance of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria has been positive in recent years. The relations between our two countries have expanded and strengthened in various sectors, and our contacts at different levels have been considerably intensified.

The talks between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, as well as with Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, are of particular importance for developing our bilateral relations. Over 50 meetings have taken place between high-ranking state and political leaders from Bulgaria and Austria since 1976. Important questions were discussed at such meetings regarding our future cooperation. Agreements have been signed in order to expand the legal and contractual basis of our relations.

Dwelling on the ascending development of economic cooperation between the two countries, Comrade Petur Mladenov pointed out that new forms of cooperation are developing also in this sector, such as production sharing. These forms of cooperation will contribute to a mutually advantageous trade balance between the two countries. Comrade Mladenov stressed that cultural and tourist exchange has expanded as well.

The results achieved deserve high appreication and confirm the common aspiration of our two countries to develop their relations on the basis of mutual advantage and equal rights, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed.

Dwelling on the troubled, complicated and contradictory international situation, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pointed out that this is due to the actions of certain reactionary forces which are forcing the armaments race and establishing military bases, thus threatening the security and independence of sovereign states. Minister Mladenov expressed the hope that commonsense will prevail, that the leaders of all countries will clearly become aware of the existing danger which threatens world peace, and that they will concentrate all their efforts on consolidating detente--this being the only alternative for the salvation of mankind. Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the unconditional consolidating of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems, for the preservation of peace and security, as well as for political and military detente, universal and full disarmament and the development of international cooperation based on equal rights.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is consistently working for implementation of all principles and agreements contained in the CSCE Final Act, for making the Madrid meeting proceed in a constructive atmosphere, so that this meeting may contribute to consolidating the spirit of Helsinki. Adopting a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would greatly contribute to this goal.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the Bulgarian Government's gratitude for the assistance rendered by Austria to our country in connection with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Austria. Minister Mladenov expressed his confidence that the Austrian foreign minister's visit to Bulgaria will contribute to expanding bilateral relations and to consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA, MEXICO

Agreement With Nicaragua

AU292013 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 29 Jan (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, was on official visit here, January 26 through 28. Talks were held with a Nicaraguan delegation led by Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning, which in the two sides' view, proceeded in a fruitful, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

An agreement was reached during the talks to develop cooperation in many spheres giving priority to geological prospecting, ore-obtaining, power generation, agriculture, the food industry, fishing, etc.

Agreements were signed on the financing terms of cooperation in these spheres.

During his visit Mr Andrey Lukanov met members of the leadership of the Sandinist Front and members of the Governmental Council for National Restoration.

Protocol in Mexico

AU300903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] A Bulgarian Government delegation headed by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is paying an official visit to Mexico.

The delegation held talks with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which ended with the signing of a protocol on the development of trade relations between the two countries during the 1981-83 period.

Comrade Andrey Lukanov and those accompanying him also held a meeting at the Ministry of Patrimony and Industrial Development, as well as at a number of other official institutions and departments. During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the development of Bulgarian-Mexican relations. The wish for further expansion and intensification of the relations was also expressed.

Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, minister of commerce, gave an official dinner in honor of Andrey Lukanov.

BRIEFS

BULGARPLODEXPORT TRADING ACTIVITIES--Sofia, 22 Jan (BTA)--Mr Ivan Gospodinov, director general of Bulgaria's Bulgarplodexport, told a BTA representative about the setting of a joint firm--the BKW, with the participation of Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands. The firm will deal in imports and exports of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, in transport activities, and will be seated in Athens. According to Mr Ivan Gospodinov, Bulgarplodexport maintains relations with firms in nearly 70 states. Last year alone the company's exports have been to the tune of 550 million dollars. Export transactions are expected to be concluded also with countries of Latin America. The organization is trading in fruits and vegetables, both fresh and processed, and flowers. [Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 22 Jan 81 AU]

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry organized a meeting here with ambassadors, diplomats and trade representatives of the developing countries. Present at the meeting were also directors of Bulgarian economic organizations and departments. The president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Petur Rusev, made the guests familiar with the tasks on the solution of which Bulgaria is currently working in the economic sphere and with some promising trends. He said that the rapid and stable development of the economy is accompanied by high rates in foreign trade. "Bulgaria's trade in 1980 amounted to more than 20 billion dollars at an average annual rate of growth of 13 percent. The most dynamic is the trade with the developing countries", he added. [Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 28 Jan 81 AU]

AGRARIAN UNION ACTIVITIES--Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA)--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, first vice president of the State Council, received today Mr (Gerard Logier), secretary general of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural Forestry and Plantation Workers, who is visiting Bulgaria. The possibilities for further activating the actions of the International Democratic Agrarian Union in backing the struggle for peace and detente, for democracy and social progress were discussed. [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Jan 81 AU]

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

LD292330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic in its statement today stressed that in the course of the full 5 months since the signing of the agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie it has consistently striven to stabilize the life in the country, to resolve the difficulties which had accumulated and to ensure conditions for the realization of the process of socialist renewal.

Unfortunately, this period was not free of disputes and conflicts which, however, had been solved by way of talks and joint agreements. This complicated process has been disturbed recently by the escalation of tension and the growth of dangerous activities and trends. State buildings are being occupied; the boycott of legal working days is being organized; strikes are being started, and work in factories and mines is being halted, as well as in public transport.

An unscrupulous campaign is being conducted against the organs of state authority and against leading cadres in production enterprises, and cases of violation of law and the valid principles of social coexistence are taking place. The life of the country is being more and more disturbed and the state of the economy is declining speedily.

The efforts of the government to stabilize the situation in the country and to lead it from the crisis are being sabotaged.

Chaos and anarchy are entering the life of the state, threatening the fate of Poland and its citizens.

Forces hostile to the socialist system are being activated.

In view of the continuing wave of strikes, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic states that on the basis of its constitutional power it is obliged to ensure order and discipline and to create conditions for the normal life of citizens.

Should the existing situation persist, the Council of Ministers will have to take necessary decisions to ensure the normal functioning of factories and enterprises in accordance with the best interests of the community.

The government once more confirms its readiness to continue talks on the shortening of working time and on other problems relating to the trade union movement. The government states its desire to place its relations with the trade union movement on the basis of mutual responsibility for the country. It steadfastly holds the position of the consistent implementation of the August agreements and the continuation of the socialist renewal, the statement of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic stresses in conclusion.

MEDIA CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY ACTIONS IN POLAND

Daily Denounces KOR

AU291404 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 81 p 6

[Jan Hrobar article: "Solidarity's Godfathers: Press Testimony"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ANTISOCIALIST FORCES IN POLAND HAVE LONG BEEN PREPARING THEMSELVES FOR THE MOMENT IN WHICH THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO LAUNCH A BROAD ATTACK ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALIST POWER. THE COUNTRY'S COMPLICATED ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE SUMMER OF 1980 AND THE POLISH LEADERSHIP'S MISTAKES PROVIDED THEM WITH THE SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY THEY WERE WAITING FOR.

Recently--on 24 and 26 January--RUDE PRAVO wrote on the goals, tactics and methods of struggle of those forces, illegally associated in the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland and the so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR). From those illegal organizations, which are connected through many secret channels with foreign anticommunist centers, people have been recruited whom the Polish press calls "godfathers" of the so-called independent Solidarity trade unions.

One of them, Maryna Plonska, said in an interview for Swedish television that the so-called KOR "has been preparing the events on the coast for 3 years," that Walesa's trade unions "originated in the ideological kitchen" of the aforementioned illegal organization and that they ARE MEANT TO BE A POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR "OTHER STRUCTURAL CHANGES" in the country.

The Polish press, which published Plonska's statement, also points to the open confession made by another counterrevolutionary, Jacek Kuron, in a letter to shipyards employees and all workers of the Baltic Coast. He wrote.

"From the very first strikes in July we have been collecting and disseminating information on the strikes and on the working people's demands. We know that certain collectives' experiences may help others."

Commander in the Trenches

Kuron was more explicit and bolder when confiding his ideas to West German journalists:

"The strike in the Lenin shipyards was meticulously prepared by the members and followers of KOR there," Kuron declared. "Stocks of foodstuffs, medication and newsprint were accumulated in advance. Connections with plants in the entire coastal area were established. In Gdansk the KOR people also found the worker who was to become the strike's main figure...Walesa was a commander in the trenches but certainly not part of the strike front's central staff. THERE THE BRAIN TRUST OF PEOPLE FROM THE KOR GROUP WAS IN SESSION, WHICH CONSULTED THE STRIKE COMMITTEE IN EACH SITUATION AND WORKED OUT THE LEGAL DOCUMENTS SERVING AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT." (DER SPIEGEL, 8 September 1980)

In the Strikes' Front Line

TRYBUNA LUDU takes note of a similar role played by Leszek Moczulski and his so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland. In an interview for the second channel of West German television, broadcast on 8 September, Moczulski proudly declared: "Confederation played a role in the strikes in Gdansk, Szczecin and in Silesia. I have been assisting many people, for instance L. Walesa, the leader of the strike in Gdansk. Many of us confederation members stood in the FRONT LINE OF THE STRIKES," L. Moczulski stressed.

He also spoke of his other merits. "I have written a booklet entitled 'Struggle of the Strike Movement in Poland,'" he said. "At the beginning of August the booklet was distributed in Gdansk, Katowice, Lublin and Szczecin. In the booklet we tell the workers: You must organize!"

Trade Unions in KOR's Political Goals

Neither Kuron now other KOR representatives conceal their plans to turn the "independent" trade unions into opposition political structures, TRYBUNA LUDU writes and refers to Kuron's instructions given in the KOR's information bulletins of August and September 1980. In his view the new trade unions are to DISORGANIZE AND PARALYZE THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEM OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

In the bulletin previously cited, Kuron declares that it is his and his groups's aim to gradually impose on all levels of management a degree of autonomy in which the party and workers' power would be excluded from decisionmaking.

The system's disintegration would take an evolutionary course, with the help of the "new structure," and be subordinated to the main goal--weakening the pillars of socialism in Poland.

In a similar spirit Kuron spoke in an interview that was published by the DER SPIEGEL magazine on 15 December 1980. He stressed that what is involved in Poland is not merely "pluralist trade unions." "Developments made far greater progress than that long ago. What I am thinking of is a democratic pluralist society.... Institutional forms must be created that will make it possible for those pluralist movements to organize and cooperate....We shall gradually build that pluralist structure and gradually, step by step, do away with totalitarianism. Quite slowly...."

That means, translated from counterrevolutionary jargon into comprehensible language, nothing else but LIQUIDATING THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM AND REPLACING IT BY THE BOURGEOIS DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.

Such are the goals of those who are calling themselves the godfathers of the "independent" trade unions, TRYBUNA LUDU notes. The achievement of those goals--that is, the gradual liquidation of socialism--is to be aided by Solidarity, according to the plans of those "godfathers."

Economic Concern Reported

LD291436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The deputies of Katowice Provincial People's Council of the Katowice Voivodship have expressed deep concern at the economic situation in the country. They appealed to Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to ensure that the government urgently adopts measures for the normalization of the state and social life in Poland.

The Katowice Provincial People's Council stressed in the appeal that it will give its support to all measures taken by the government in order to achieve the speediest restoration of normal life and the strengthening of socialist democracy in the country.

Restoration of peace, order and normal work and the solving of problems through negotiations have also been urged by industrial branch trade unions and by many other social organizations and collectives of Polish enterprises.

'Political Superiority'

LD291832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Pavel Kopecky, our special correspondent, reports on the situation in the Polish People's Republic:

[Begin recording] Today, too, strikes continued in many places in Poland. For instance, in the Bielsko Voivodship more than 100 enterprises are on strike for the third day. The Polish economy is recording further losses which are acquiring frightening dimensions. According to the local press the free day last Saturday cost the Poles Z2 billion. Such are the results of the subversive policy of the rightist extreme wing of the Solidarity leadership which, under the obvious influence of anti-socialist advisers of the Kuron and Michnik type, is indubitably in the pay of anti-communist centers in the West. These extremists are obviously gaining the upper hand in the so-called independent trade union organization Solidarity. They are using their characteristic means to exert pressure on the government for the alleged nonfulfillment of some demands of the coastal contracts: They threaten strikes and in many places they use terror to force workers to go on strike. This constitutes an obvious attempt to gain political superiority in the confrontation with the government and to tear Poland away from [words indistinct].

Not surprisingly, the number of voices rejecting such attempts and dissociating themselves from such Solidarity actions is growing. [passage indistinct] They express a yearning after calm and order. [end recording]

Political Interference

LD292142 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] This day was marked by a further increase in tension. Solidarity, with its slogans and demagogical demands, dominated mainly the area of Podbeskidy where a number of enterprises went on strike. In many places transport is affected and services are not functioning.

The representatives of Solidarity headed by Lech Walesa went to Rzeszow to prepare further proceedings. In spite of the appeals of various organizations as well as of individuals--today, for example, by representatives of the academy of sciences--to Solidarity to stop creating tension which can end only tragically, the so-called new trade unions continue on the road of adventurous and dangerous policy. This form of pressure, more precisely blackmail, does not correspond at all with the originally proclaimed intentions of the so-called independent and free trade unions. Perhaps their intention it is the freedom to select the most brutal methods, as regards worsening the internal political situation.

To some extent, a part of the editorial commentary of yesterday's Polish television news is a response to the current proceedings of Solidarity. It said, among other things: If the members of Solidarity obey their representatives and go on strike to achieve changes in the application of criminal law for example, or a change of voivoda, of even a minister, they ought to be told simply that these are not matters for the trade union's consideration, because, as is also known, the leadership of the state does not interfere with the choice of Solidarity's representatives.

Everything only points to one thing, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today: The demands which individual centers of Solidarity put forward are aimed at making the so-called independent trade unions a political party. But they can only lose by such attempts.

Unrealistic Demands

LD301004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although Poland is struggling against an exceptional difficult social and economic situation, the leaders of Walesa's so-called trade unions evoke new conflicts and strikes and put forward unrealistic social and also political demands. With their increased output of demands they want to make the working people believe that the situation in the country is far from being as tragic as described by the government, and that the state has considerable reserves left. But these were used up long ago owing to the catastrophic harvest, continuous strikes and the fall in labor productivity.

Leaders of Walesa's so-called trade unions connect the pressure for the immediate shortening of working time with enforcement of their political demands, mainly as regards their access to the media. The Polish Government agrees with television, radio and the press giving more space to the life and work of the trade unions, but it does not, and cannot, agree with Walesa's so-called trade unions dictating the way in which the party and the state media should write. These trade unions cannot be allowed to enforce through strikes changes in court decisions and the changes of leading officials, as this has nothing to do with the real role of the trade unions in society. This clashes with the articles of Walesa's so-called trade unions, which say clearly that this trade union does not want to be a political party.

Polish citizens are becoming more and more aware that in putting forward unrealistic social and political demands Walesa's so-called trade unions are not concerned about cuts in working time and the alleged protection of the interests of the working people, but about creeping political counterrevolution, propagated by the enemies of socialism.

FRG REVANCHISM, EMIGRE TREATMENT CRITICIZED

Revanchist TV Series

AU291319 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 81 p 7

[Karel Doudera commentary in the "Notes" column: "The Revanchists Have Succeeded In Getting Their Way"]

[Text] A year ago, West German television broadcast the American "Holocaust" series which demonstrates, taking the case of one Jewish family, the annihilation of Jews in the concentration camps of the Hitlerite "Third Reich." What the series did not show was a picture of the crimes perpetrated by Hitlerite fascists against the peoples of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other European countries. Nevertheless the revanchist organizations immediately let themselves be heard at the time: The "crimes perpetrated against Germans" must also be shown, they said. Now look what is happening: Although we are being constantly assured by Bonn that these revanchist organizations are practically without influence, they have succeeded in getting their way. This week West German television will start transmitting--during prime time in the evening--a three-part series about the flight and deportation of Germans from Eastern Europe, including Poland and Czechoslovakia.

One can get an idea of the contents of the program from the fact that it is based on the same "documentation" prepared by revanchist organizations that was also used by WELT AM SONNTAG for the "Historical Reportage" series it published from November 1979 to March 1980. Like the "reportage" published by the Springer newspaper, the planned television series has also been prepared in such a way that it will make a new wave of anti-Soviet, anti-Polish and anti-Czechoslovak moods in the FRG inevitable. The fact speaks for itself; the series will be broadcast at the very time that Poland is undergoing a very critical period and revanchist forces in the FRG are staking their all on the disintegration of Poland.

However, no less eloquent is the fact that this series is to be broadcast at the very time that the FRG is becoming increasingly apprehensive about the influence of neofascist ideology among some West German youth. Even the official authorities in Bonn acknowledge that one of the reasons for that is that the West German youth has only insufficient knowledge about the years of Nazi rule. This Monday, when West German television was announcing the series, it referred to the "growing interest, particularly among the young generation, in becoming acquainted with that chapter of German history also." As is known, the very same television network had refused to broadcast the Soviet-American film about the Great Fatherland War, the American version of which was called "The Unknown War." It obviously refused to do it so that the truth about the war shown in the film would continue to remain unknown to young West Germans. The series it is now going to broadcast is a gross distortion of historic truth. Thus, if ignorance of historic truth is one of the causes of the unpropitious influence of neo-Nazi ideology on a part of West German youth, it follows that the present act of West German television is like pouring oil on a fire.

'Bitter' Emigre Experience

AU281811 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 27 January, on page 7, carries a 700-word article by Juraj Mensik entitled "A Woman Doctor's Rapid Awakening From a Dream of a Career in the FRG: 5 Months of Bitter Experience."

The article deals with the press conference given on 26 January in Hradec Kralove by a medical doctor, Vendula Lehka, who had "emigrated last June to the FRG," and who described "the misery" of her "5 months, full of rejection and humiliation," in the FRG. Recalling this time of "living like a vegetable" in "unimaginable conditions" for a CSSR citizen, with "a shiver," Dr Lehka is said to have stated that although she had a "well furnished home, a car and a profession she enjoyed" in the CSSR, she thought she was not sufficiently appreciated socially, and believed she would get this appreciation in the FRG.

Her first disappointment came, she said, when the Stuttgart emigres from Czechoslovakia caused her to report to the police, where she was fingerprinted and potographed and told not to leave Stuttgart, but to report monthly. The second blow came when the social welfare authorities "graciously" allocated her "so-called social aid," just sufficient to pay for "one warm meal a day, no soup or drink." "They told me that, as of last June, there is a law forbidding an immigrant to start work sooner than 1 year after his arrival"; so, for 365 days, he was to live on a "miserable subsidy," Dr Lehka said. Her problem was "where to get money for living and rent, and who to talk to." The social authorities "generously" found her a place to live "in a second-rate inn, without water, with a door that could not be closed," and without breakfast. "Father Radim Valik representative of the Czech Catholic mission in the FRG--and, incidentally, a 1968 emigre--frankly told her "that in the FRG medical doctors were a separate caste which would never accept her."

She started thinking about returning to the CSSR, Dr Lehka said, because she was "treated as the worst kind of scoundrel." She found that the emigres writing home of their wonderful life in the FRG were selling postcards on weekends to make a living, and that they lived in slum-like apartments, if they had an apartment at all. "And in their souls they are sad. They are also afraid of returning because they are being fed, coming and going, with threats that they would be immediately imprisoned in 'unfree' Czechoslovakia, that their property would be taken from them and that they would be given second-rate jobs," Dr Lehka stated.

After recognizing that she "had no prospects" and was physically and mentally exhausted, she "packed up what little she had and dashed for the border."

The article concludes: "Both at the border, and in her present working place she has met with help and understanding. She is again working in her own field, she is living in her own apartment and is talking to friends. She knows what one's own country is worth."

CHNOUPEK TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA SOON

LD292254 Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official friendly visit to Algeria in the nearest future, at the invitation of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik ben Yahia.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR ACCORD WITH TUNISIA--Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy foreign minister, and Noureddine Mejdoub, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to the CSSR, exchanged in Prague on 22 January ratification papers pertaining to the CSSR-Tunisian consular accord and the CSSR-Tunisian treaty on legal assistance in civil and penal matters, on the recognition and execution of court decisions and on extradiction, signed 12 April 1979. As a result, both documents are in effect. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

HONECKER BIDS FAREWELL TO FRG REPRESENTATIVE GAUS

LD291646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Gunter Gaus for a farewell visit in connection with the termination of his duties as head of the Permanent Mission of the FRG.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to Gunter Gaus' activity in the GDR and asked him to convey his best regards to Federal President Prof Dr Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

VERNER CHAIRS DEFENSE SESSION ON NATO MANEUVERS

LD291620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN)--The GDR People's Chamber Committee for National Defense met on Thursday under its chairman, Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During the consultation the deputies were briefed on the content and results of the NATO 1980 fall maneuvers and on the conclusions to be drawn as a result for GDR national defense. The 1980 fall maneuvers once again demonstrated that NATO and its armed forces are increasingly pursuing an aggressive course of confrontation. The ruling circles in the Federal Republic are intensifying this dangerous development by their arms measures, their decisions to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles and their destructive attitude toward specific disarmament measures.

During the discussion the deputies stressed that any attempt to change the military correlation of forces and the strategic situation in Europe to NATO's advantage will be condemned and not permitted by the progressive and peace-loving forces. The committee members praised in this respect the great efforts being made by GDR workers and particularly by members of the National People's Army and the other armed forces in preparation for the 10th SED Congress toward further strengthening workers' and peasants' power and national defense so that military protection of socialist achievements, peace and security will continue to be reliably guaranteed in the eighties.

The committee chairman noted in conclusion that the GDR is reliably protected and that it is important to do everything necessary to further perfect national defense in alliance with the USSR and other socialist fraternal states and to protect our peoples' peace and security.

ERICH MUECKENBERGER STRESSES LINKS WITH USSR

LD291430 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF], spoke out in Dresden today in favor of the further all-round strengthening of the alliance with the Soviet Union. Addressing 500 DSF officials at the opening of a propagandist conference, he said that the development and consolidation of common interests between the two countries is of special importance during the current preparations for the SED and CPSU congresses. In order to be able to solve the tasks of the eighties, the friendship organizations of the GDR and USSR must work even more closely together. Erich Mueckenberger stressed that the DSF's ideological mass work should concentrate even more in the future on the conflict with imperialist ideology.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH CHILEAN CP LEADER

LD291630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Thursday received the general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalan, for a friendly discussion.

During the discussion, bilateral relations as well as problems of the SED's and Chilean Communist Party's joint struggle for peace, detente and disarmament against imperialism and fascism were discussed. It was emphatically noted that in order to ensure detente as the major trend of our time, an intensified peace struggle on the part of all peoples and the decisive rejection of imperialism's confrontation policy are needed.

Corvalan gave a comprehensive assessment of the political and social situation in Chile. He stressed that a new situation has arisen which is forcing the people to develop more vigorous actions against repression in order to guide the country toward a life in democracy, freedom and national independence. That this is the only way leading to the downfall of the fascist regime was made clear to other social forces by the farce of the plebiscite last September which was aimed at imposing a fascist constitution. The right to rebellion is an idea which is becoming more and more widespread among the masses.

Corvalan thanked Honecker for the many demonstrations of active solidarity on the part of the GDR people toward the Chilean people's struggle.

Honecker presented Corvalan with an invitation for a Chilean Communist Party Central Committee delegation to attend the 10th SED Congress.

Honecker assured Corvalan that the SED and GDR people will continue to support the struggle of the communists and all Chilean democrats and patriots against fascist barbarism.

Honecker and Corvalan expressed the solidarity of both their parties for the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador, led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. They condemned the intervention plans of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Central American regimes, with which it is linked, against the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua. The representatives of the two parties stressed the great importance of international solidarity for all peoples who are fighting for the implementation of their national and social right to self-determination. On behalf of their parties, they call for information about the fate of the first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, who was taken away by fascist henchmen.

The meeting, which took place in the spirit of the traditional, fraternal friendship and alliance between the two parties, reaffirmed the agreement of views on all topics discussed.

PUBLICITY MARKS PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY OBSERVANCE

Deputy Minister on Technology

LD281904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0605 GMT 28 Jan 81

["Soldiers of the National People's Army Keep Pace With Qualitative Changes in Military Technology"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN)--The National People's Army of the GDR (NPA) is determined to safeguard the socialist revolution from its enemies.

In an ADN interview to mark National People's Army Day, which is celebrated on 1 March, Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy defense minister and chief of technology and weapons, said: "In fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty, they know that reliable military protection rests on a solid foundation." The outstanding production deeds of the working people and the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet class comrades have enabled the GDR to equip all elements of the NPA with the necessary weapons and equipment.

"The party and state leadership of the GDR always ensure that the NPA, in accordance with the revolution in military systems and the requirements of the class struggle and in harmony with scientific-technological developments and the economic possibilities of our country, is always equipped and armed in such a way that it can at all times fulfill its class mission as part of the joint forces," Colonel General Fleissner stressed.

At the present time, he said, a process of modernization of the equipment of all arms and branches of the services is in progress. The unbridled arms drive in the NATO states, particularly in the United States and the FRG, and the stepping up of readiness for aggression makes it urgently necessary to increase the GDR's defense efforts and to equip all arms and branches with qualitatively new arms and combat equipment.

The more modern our combat equipment is and the more complicated and effective the weapons systmes are, the greater will be the demands on soldiers and the greater will be the responsibility of the individual in a combat work team. "Readiness to use this technology to perfection is demonstrated in the great activities of the competition 'Battle Station 10th Party Congress' and is expressed in the party initiative of the FDJ in our army," the deputy defense minister said. In the training of aware and qualified soldier-personalities, the NPA is able to rely on the work already done by the socialist society. The educational system, the guaranteed vocational training for every young person, the influence of parents on the upbringing of their children, the work team, the FDJ, the Society for Sport and Technology, and the German Gymnastics and Sports Association all help in mastering combat technology.

"In all the years of the development of our NPA we have always taken the strict standards of the Soviet Army as our guidelines. Equipped with the latest results of Soviet military science, trained on Soviet weapons systems and in close cooperation with the comrades in arms, the NPA has developed into a modern coalition army which, in alliance with the forces of the Warsaw Treaty, is capable of reliably defending socialism and peace against all imperialist attacks." he stressed.

Krenz Visits Unit

LD291432 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] To mark the impending 25th anniversary of the National People's Army, a delegation of the FDJ Central Council headed by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, is today visiting the FDJ basic orgnization of the Leau unit of the ground forces. The guests can see for themselves from the combat training and from actions with Soviet comrades in arms the struggle of young army members for above-average performances in order to ensure the reliable protection of the socialist fatherland. The FDJ Central Council delegation is accompanied by the chairman of the Society for Sport and Technology, Guenter Teller, and other high military officials.

MITTAG LECTURES ON SED, PEOPLE'S ROLE IN EUROPE

LD291606 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today noted that in mass competition in preparation for the 10th SED Congress, the trust of the working class and people in the party's policy is being further consolidated. In a lecture at the party college, he stated that the workers are laying firm foundations so that their republic could more effectively live up to its role as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Central Europe. What the GDR people had achieved is based on the people's own great achievements, led by the SED, and on the relations with the USSR which are constantly becoming closer and deeper. A determining factor in these achievements is a clear and unequivocal Marxist-Leninist position toward the universal principles of socialist and communist development. Referring to questions of economic development, Guenter Mittag said that qualitative factors of growth are gaining in importance. Decisive in this respect, according to Guenter Mittag's scientific-technological progress, its acceleration and the immediate economic application of its results. This is the essence of the whole concept of socialist rationalization and purposeful saving of material and energy.

BISHOP ASSESSES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP

DW291547 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Jan 81 p 5

[Excerpts from speech delivered by Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr, chairmann of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, at the Evangelical Academy in Tutzing on "Chances and Problems of Christian Existence in a Socialist Society"--date not given]

[Text] We have said at the synodal meeting in Eisenach in 1971: What we want to be is not a church aside from or against socialism but a church in socialism. We thereby came out against the church's ghetto existence, which only seeks to survive. We refuse to be the reservoir of opposition and antisocial elements.

Two things must be ruled out, namely the danger of total adaption and the danger of total refusal. The danger of adaption is great because it is precisely a church that has become powerless which could be enticed through power to sacrifice the freedom and the richness of its preachings for the pottage of having a chance to survive. The danger of refusal consists in the wrong conviction that a basically atheist and totalitarian regime always and everywhere produces only wrong things.

In the GDR the church is not a social organization in the specific sense. It is independent and unlike the parties and social organizations it is not under the leadership of the party of the working class. The state, for example, has no say in church appointments, ranging from the posts of parson to bishop.

This freedom, to be sure, has its price. The church as such and also most of its officials hardly have any direct relations with the world of labor. There is the threat of becoming vestigial; sermons become incorrect or get merely second-hand verification; children enter religious lessons like a strange new world in which they find their way slowly; assuming church responsibilities is considered as inopportune and somewhat odd. On the other hand, parishes and their circles offer--particularly to young people--the opportunity for a free exchange of views and unbiased community.

The relationship between church and state has been made plain before all the world by the chairman of the State Council on 6 March 1978 at the generally known reception of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Evangelical Churches. He pointed to the equality of and equal respect for all citizens and to the promise that the churches as such are to participate in the shaping of the future. As is known, the basic assertions were accompanied by a number of practical pledges which have since been fulfilled.

What does the individual Christian experience on the spot? He experiences that the church has become smaller. I already indicated that we do not consider this shrinkage an immediate consequence of atheist propaganda; it is attributable to the decreasing interest in ecclesiastical affairs which we witness in almost all industrial states of the Northern Hemisphere.

This shrinkage is not only a matter of quantity. Somewhere the parishes experience a qualitative leap into the minority church. This means that every individual Christian becomes a witness of the Gospel; he represents, regardless of whether he is aware of it or not, the church as a whole.

A Christian on the spot experiences concrete life in a socialist society. There, too, concrete life is as manifold as it must be wherever men are at work. Apart from the programmatic statements of 6 March 1978 and the earnest endeavors to implement them the Christian sees fellow-countrymen who are either not willing or not in a position to think in a differentiated way.

For many a comrade but also for many a Christian the class-struggle situation still exists which actually should have been overcome with the statements of 6 March. Apart from good and fruitful talks between representatives of the state and the church on all levels there exists rejection of talks; critical cooperation is asked for and accepted, whereas critical words may arouse the suspicion that one wants to make common cause with the class enemy.

In addition to the problem of youth consecration, which is as disquieting now as before, there is the discussion about communist education. The discussion on the problem of communist education has started. We hope that it will be fruitful. It is understandable that the ideological thrust is concentrating above all on the sector of education and this is why tensions can be felt most in this field.

BRIEFS

SNOW DAMAGE—On Friday with temperatures down to 10 degrees below zero, hundreds of workers and numerous voluntary helpers, supported by the snow removal equipment of the winter services of Erfurt, Halle and Magdeburg, repaired the damages and breakdowns which occurred this week as a result of the heavy snowfalls in Suhl Bezirk. The situation in southern Thuringia has become largely stabilized in the meantime. In addition to temporary road closures and delays in commuter and line traffic, the complicated weater situation also caused breakdowns in the power grip. In the past few days some 200,000 cubic meters of wood were broken by snow loads in the forests. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24/25 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

RADIO PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--A protocol on cooperation between the radio services of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the years 1981-82 was signed in Sofia on Wednesday. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

LD292346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Polish Government has announced in a statement that if the current serious internal political situation does not improve, it will be compelled to reach a decision which will create the conditions for the normal operation of enterprises and plants. The Council of Ministers is obliged by its constitutional sphere of authority to ensure that there is order, calm and discipline--the conditions for the lives of citizens.

The government statement points out that 5 months have passed since the signing of the August agreements. The government has consistently endeavored to bring about the conditions for the process of socialist renewal. The settlement of disputes and conflicts has taken place in the form of negotiations and joint agreements. This complex process was disrupted recently by the strengthening of dangerous activities and trends. As a result of strikes and other actions, the life of the country is becoming more and more disordered and the economic situation is rapidly deteriorating. Day-to-day losses are increasing, productivity is dropping and workplace discipline is becoming more lax. The material preconditions for the realization of the August agreements are decreasing and the social atmosphere is becoming worse.

The efforts of the government have ended in failure. Disorder and anarchy have become established in the life of the state. Antisocialist forces are becoming more active and the wave of strikes is continuing in spite of the appeal made yesterday by the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union.

If the present situation continues, then the Polish Government will inevitably have to reach a decision in accordancd with the well-understood interests of society.

The Polish Government statement stresses that the leadership remains ready to talk about the reduction of working hours and other issues affecting the trade union movement. It wishes to settle its relations with the trade union movement on the basis of mutual responsibility for the country, and it remains firm in advocating the consistent implementation of the August agreements.

GYENES RECEIVES PDRY'S AL-QADIR; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD300052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received in Budapest 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, head of a delegation from Yemen, member of the Socialist Party Politburo. At the meeting they held an exchange of views about international issues and about the further development of relations between the two parties, and they signed a 3-year work program for interparty cooperation.

JOURNALISTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD300024 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (CETEKA)--An agreement on cooperation for the next five years and a working plan for 1981 were signed here Thursday by chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Zdenek Horeni and President of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists Jozsef Palfy.

The agreement will contribute to expanding contacts of the two countries' unions of journalists, to deepening mutual information on the socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and Hungary and to the coordination of lines within the international organization of journalists.

ARRIVAL OF CONGOLESE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT REPORTED

LD291928 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (MTI)--Parti Congolais du Travail (PCT) Political Committee member Jean Ganga-Zandzou, president of the People's National Assembly arrived in Budapest Thursday for a friendly state visit in the head of a People's Republic of the Congo People's National Assembly delegation.

Invited by the Hungarian National Assembly, the delegation is to seek broader inter-parliamentary ties and discuss topical international issues of mutual interest. The guests are to call on several towns in the province to get acquainted with experiences in socialist building.

The delegation was welcomed by Hungarian deputy speaker of parliament Janos Peter. Ambassador to Budapest of the Congo Jacob Okanza was also there.

PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD300005 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (MTI)--Albano Nunes, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Department, paid a visit to Hungary between January 26 and 29 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

The official of the Portuguese fraternal party was seen by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC. Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP CC and head of the CC Foreign Department, had discussions with Albano Nunes. The meetings went off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In a spirit of comradely agreement characteristic of the relations of the HSWP and the PCP the sides exchanged views about actual questions of the world situation as well as about the international communist and workers movement. They discussed the situation in Portugal and in Hungary, the activities and tasks of the two parties, reviewed the cooperation so far between the two parties as well as possibilities of its expansion.

Albano Nunes left Budapest on Thursday afternoon.

MEHES VISITS SZABOLCS-SZATMAR RUBBER, PAPER PLANTS

LD300020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lajos Mehes has paid a visit to Szabolcs-Szatmar. In Nyiregyhaza the minister of industry was briefed about life in the trans-Tisza county. Afterwards he went to the Taurus rubber industry enterprise and the Nyiregyhaza paper factory. Lajos Mehes gave a talk about economic policy tasks at the offices of the country party committee.

BRIEFS

BATTERY, POULTRY INSTALLATIONS--Budapest, 24 Jan (MTI)--Hungary's Komplex foreign trading company is to deliver additional battery installations and parts to the Soviet Union under a recently signed contract worth 35 million roubles. Together with the 125 complete batteries to be supplied this year, as many as 3,000 will operate in the Soviet Union with Hungarian technology. The battery and poultry farm installations are coming more and more in demand also in other countries like Czechoslovakia. As a result of extended market research activities, Egyptian companies placed an order for five poultry farms last year. With these still under construction, another meat-chicken-farm capable of releasing 3 million broiler chickens a year has been ordered in the value of over 6 million dollars. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 24 Jan 81 LD]

GOVERNMENT ON OBLIGATION TO ENSURE LAW, ORDER

LD291908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1818 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Statement issued by the Government of the Polish People's Republic on 29 January--read by announcer]

[Text] Five months have passed since the agreements were signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. In all this time the government has consistently strived to stabilize the life in the country, to resolve accumulated difficulties and to ensure conditions for the realization of the process of socialist renewal.

Unfortunately, the period has not been free of disputes and conflicts. However, they have been solved through talks and joint agreements. This complicated process has recently been disturbed by the escalation of tension and the growth of dangerous actions and trends. State buildings are being occupied, the boycott of legal work days has been organized, strikes are being started, work in factories and mines has been halted and public transportation has been brought to a standstill.

A ruthless campaign is being conducted against the organs of state authority and also against the leading cadres in work enterprises. Cases of violating law and principles of social life have appeared. The life of the country is being disturbed more and more and the state of the economy is declining speedily.

Difficulties are increasing in meeting basic consumer requirements. The national economy has been more and more acutely feeling the shortage of raw materials, fuels, energy and readymade goods. The shortage of market production due to not working on 10 and 24 January has amounted to about Z8 billion.

Losses caused by strikes have been mounting day by day which has led to reducing exports, reducing imports and reducing the payment capacity of the state. Material chances for implementing the August agreements are diminishing and the social atmosphere is deteriorating, thus threatening the process of socialist renewal.

Efforts made by the government to stabilize the situation in the country and to lead it from crisis are being frustrated.

Chaos and anarchy are entering into the state's life, threatening the fate of the motherland and its citizens. Forces hostile to the socialist system are becoming more active.

In the face of the persisting wave of strikes and despite the government's effort and, of late, despite the call by the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity made on 28 January 1981, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic states that on the basis of its constitutional power it is obliged to ensure law, order and discipline, and to provide conditions for the normal life of citizens.

Bearing this in mind, the Council of Ministers will have to, should this state of affairs persist, take necessary decisions which will assist the normal functioning of plants and enterprises in accordance with the best interests of the community.

The government once again confirms its readiness to continue talks on a shorter workweek, as well as other problems of the trade union movement. The government states its desire to place its relations with the trade union movement on the basis of mutual responsibility toward the country, and it steadfastly holds to the position of the consistent implementation of the August agreements and the continuation of the process of socialist renewal.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS 30 JAN

LD291636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to our correspondent in Rzeszow a session of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing TU Solidarity, in which Lech Walesa participated, has ended. The session was also attended by Minister for Cooperation with Trade Unions [as heard] Stanislaw Ciosek. The discussion dealt with three things: free Saturdays, access by Solidarity to the mass media and the registration of the so-called Rural Solidarity. It has been agreed that the talks of the representatives of the National Consultative Commission with the government commission concerning these problems will begin tomorrow in Warsaw.

Before noon a meeting was held in Rzeszow with striking workers in the building of the former voivodship council of trade unions.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT, TU DECISION 'GLEAM OF HOPE'

LD201024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--The government's declaration that it wishes to normalize its relations with the trade unions movement along the platform of joint responsibility coincides with the Solidarity decision to withhold strikes and come to Warsaw for talks with the government. These two highlights lead the frontpage headlines of the national dailies today holding out a gleam of hope for an early end to the crippling industrial action and protests launched by Solidarity recently.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING STRIKES, PROTESTS

Rzeszow Solidarity Ends Strikes

LD300752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Late last night the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Rzeszow decided to end the strikes which have been affecting several enterprises in the region. Work has been resumed in, among others, the transportation equipment works in Rzeszow and Mielec, the mechanized household equipment factory in Rzeszow and also the textile works in Jaroslaw, Przemysl Voivodship, the workforce of which struck in solidarity with the Rzeszow strikers.

Readers in four voivodships in our region will be able to get NOWINY newspaper tomorrow because the staff of the newspaper section of the Rzeszow printing plant has also resumed work.

Bielsko-Biala Update

LD290816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] As we have reported previously, tension prevailed yesterday in many regions of the country. There were strikes in the Rzeszow, Przemysl, Walbrzych, Jelenia Gora, Wroclaw, Bielsko-Biala, Lublin, Wloclawek and Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodships. The strikers are demanding a full and effective implementation of the coastal and Jastrzebie agreements and have expressed their solidarity with the demands concerning agricultural trade unions. Here is the latest news on the subject by our Katowice correspondent:

[Correspondent] The general sit-in strike called the day before yesterday at 0600 by the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in the (Podeskidy) Region of Bielsko-Biala continues.

We were informed half an hour ago that the situation has not changed. The delegates of the workforces of selected enterprises from all over the voivodship gathered at the provisional seat of the MKS at the Bewelana wool industry enterprise in Bielsko-Biala still await the arrival of a government commission and the start of concrete talks with the commission. According to a report published by Dziennik Zachodny today, about 60,000 people are on strike in the (Podbeskidy) region. Life in towns is at a standstill; only services and enterprises supplying the region with food, water, gas, electricity and heat as well as the health services, telecommunications and railroads are working. The necessary maintenance teams at industrial plants are also fulfilling their duties.

Bielsko-Biala Strikes Continue

LD291218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Piotr Karmanski dispatch from Podbeskidy region]

[Text] The strike, declared at 0600 the day before yesterday by the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity for Podbeskidy region with headquarters in Bielsko Biala in the form of a general sit-in strike, continues. According to our correspondents' reports from Bielsko the situation there remains unchanged. More works have joined the strike; among others the minicar factory, Befama, (?Apena), the largest textile mill Bewelana, Welux, Bielska (?Dzienna), are all on strike, as are the electric motors and the (?Celma) gear-motor works.

The absence of municipal transportation is felt most acutely. There are problems with reaching the Beskidy holiday resorts since state motor transportation is not operating. For the second day in a row newspapers have failed to reach street stands. On the other hand, the state railroad is operating normally throughout the Podbeskidy region and railroad workers are trying to do all they can to comply with their difficult jobs of carrying passengers and goods. The health service is on duty, the electric power services and all works whose output is vital for consumer food supplies are also operating.

Factory Resumes Work

LD301108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a last minute flash. The factory committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity at the mini-car factory in Bielsko-Biala has decided to discontinue the strike in all branches of the factory in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship and to resume work.

PZPR Committee Open Letter

LD300028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Committee in Bielsko-Biala has sent an open letter to the inhabitants of the region in connection with the continuation of the general strike in the voivodship, proclaimed by the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity.

The letter declares that the voivodship committee of the party does not blame Solidarity alone for being responsible for the present complicated social and economic situation in the Podbeskidy region.

We realise, the letter of the PZPR Voivodship Committee says, the many mistakes made in the past, both by political-administrative authorities, as well as by the economic leadership, but we think it is high time to aim, through common efforts, at the normalization of social and economic life.

Lower Silesia Update

LD291246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Tadeusz Laczynski reports from lower Silesia:

Representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of lower Silesia continue their deliberations at the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora while awaiting the arrival of a government commission ready to sign an agreement. It was stated today that if the commission does not arrive by 30 January a general strike will be called in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship. Municipal transportation enterprise vehicles bedecked with flags have been driving around Wroclaw for the last few days expressing the enterprise workers' protest against biased press commentaries on the issue of Saturdays which, according to Solidarity, should be free from work. They also demand that chairman of the NSZZ MKZ Branch, Jerzy Piorkowski, be allowed to be interviewed live on local Wroclaw television, on the "News and Miscellaneous" program. They also demand that the trade union paper SOLIDARNOSC DOLNO SLASKA [LOWER SILESIAN SOLIDARITY] should be published without any hindrance. On the strength of a statement made in August by Wroclaw Voivoda Janusz Owczarek, in which he guaranteed impunity to strikers and those supporting the workers, they demand the release of Tadeusz Jedziszak, who was arrested on 6 December last year.

All these demands were presented to Deputy Voivoda Danuta Wielebinska who yesterday informed the NSZZ MKP branch that the first two of these demands can be immediately settled by the voivodship office but the release of Tadeusz Jedziszak is not within the power of the voivoda but dependent on a decision of the prosecutor general. Therefore the talks were broken off. Tadeusz Jedziszak is a member of the presidium of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN].

A 10-person-strong plant commission, including MKZ Chairman Jerzy Piorkowski, called a sit-in strike. The bus station in Gradziszynska Street will go on strike today and the strike will spread daily to further tram and bus stations until 3 February, when the general municipal transportation strike will start. We have been informed that the strike will continue until all demands have been settled.

Various Strikes 29 Jan

LD292142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The situation in the country is serious despite the fact that the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity has made a decision instructing all echelons of the union not to go on strike. Strikes have continued in some regions of the country. I will mention only the most important ones.

For the third day running there has been a general strike in the Podbeskidy region. Due to a sit-in strike at a printing works in Poznan, newspapers did not appear there. The inhabitants of the southeastern voivodships of the country--Krosno, Przemysl, Rzeszow and Tarnobrzeg--did not receive their regional newspaper today--NOWINY [NEWS]--because of a strike by Rzeszow printers.

The workforces of other large enterprises in the Rzeszow region were also on strike, including metal workers from the Mielec and Rzeszow WSK PZL [state aircraft enterprise], and of the Fredom-Zelmet enterprise.

Regarding the group of 200 people staying in the Gencjan Club in Jelenia Gora, who are demanding the arrival of a government commission, a reply has come from the office of the Council of Ministers saying that the government commission will hold talks with the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] of Solidarity of Jelenia Gora Voivodship on 2 February.

However, the MKS stated that this does not alter the earlier decision concerning the strike, which will begin in Jelenia Gora Voivodship tomorrow and will last until the signing of an agreement with the government commision.

Jelenia Gora Strike Begins

LD301146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Representatives of Solidarity from all of lower Silesia are still waiting at the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora for the arrival of the government delegation. The executive of the voivodship party committee, being guided by the interests of all working people, has taken up direct talks with the government concerning the commission's arrival. After all arguments and views were presented, an assurance was received that the commission will arrive on Monday, 2 February. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Interfactory Strike Committee has not altered and this morning a sit-in strike began in the majority of enterprises in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. Municipal transportation and buses are at standstill. Health services, fire brigades, power, water, gas, heat and basic food suppliers have been excluded from strike action. The strike is to continue until the arrival of the government commission.

No Commission in Walbrzych

LD291308 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A visit of the government mining commission planned for today in Walbrzych did not materialize. The commission, which has not been accepted by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, has not changed in composition since the visit last week. Its authority also had to be changed. The commission was formed to examine abuses in the lower Silesia mining industry association.

Walbrzych Farmers' Hunger Strike

LD291744 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Here is the latest news from Walbrzych Voivodship: The third day of the hunger strike by private farmers who represent Solidarity started at 1100 today in the Church of St Joseph in Swidnica. The hunger strike is being held to protest discrimination against independent, self-governing rural unions and in support of their registration and the full implementation of agreements concluded with the striking workforces of the coast and Silesia back in August 1980.

Marek Szewczyk reports from Swidnica: The hunger strike by 12 farmers in the religious instruction hall of the Church of St Joseph in Swidnica continues. The farmers on hunger strike were visited today by farmers from the Wroclaw Voivodship. After a short visit the delegations of farmers from Wroclaw and Walbrzych Voivodship appeared in the streets of the town. The delegations carried placards calling for the registration of the Rural Solidarity union. The Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Walbrzych reports that the mayor of Swidnica issued an instruction, in connection with the demonstration, to close all municipal offices for its duration. Deputy Mayor Wladyslaw Bieniarz has denied this report.

Today the farmers on hunger strike sent an open letter to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the premier and the minister of agriculture. Here is its full text:

We the undersigned declare that we have started a hunger strike which will be continued until Rural Solidarity and other independent, self-governing unions of private farmers are registered by the Supreme Court in Warsaw. The letter is signed by the farmers on hunger strike.

The strikers have not demanded that a government delegation come to Swidnica but they did demand that talks about registration start at the central level.

Here is the content of a telex message sent to the PZPR Central Committee, addressed to First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, by the PZPR factory committee, the management, and the factory executive of the ZMS at the mechanical and electrical engineering plant in Swidnica:

Disturbed by the accumulation of social tensions and political tension in the country and in the factory resulting from the unending debate around the implementation of the social contracts signed in 1980 between the consultative commissions in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, we consider that the implementation of the social contracts is proceeding too slowly, which is bringing about unnecessary conflicts and confrontations of the stands adopted by our workforce. We hold the view that the negotiations conducted at the central level between the government and the trade unions are going on for too long, resulting in irretrievable material losses, primarily moral losses. The climate surrounding the negotiations is in no case conducive to the consolidation of the community designed to lift the country out of the difficult economic situation.

We want a rapid and concrete decision considering the disputes between the trade unions and the government and thus the creation of an atmosphere of work leading out of the difficult situation in which our country has found itself. We urge the comrade secretary to ensure that the Politburo adopts a definite attitude to the above matter.

Hunger Strike Continues

LD291316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The hunger strike staged by 12 farmers in the St Joseph Church in Swidnica, Walbrzych Voivodship, is continuing. The strikers are demanding the registration of Rural Solidarity.

Walbrzych Leader on Strikes

LD291910 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The discussion concerning free Saturdays goes on. A brief statement on this topic was given to us by Chairman of the Walbrzych Solidarity Jerzy Szulc:

[Begin recording] Free Saturdays--I took part in talks with Premier Pinkowski where we went so far as to suggest exchanging Saturday 24 January for one of the free Saturdays negotiated for the whole year. Needless to say this solution was advantageous for the government side. We, in principle, did not even have the right to suggest it. But since we did suggest it--and even this was not accepted--it has caused a new increase in tensions, protests and strikes.

Who needs all this? This question was put to us by the premier. We put the same question to the premier. Indeed, who needs all this? In fact, that Saturday would have placated the community. Had it been free there would be time for negotiations. We have demonstrated that the union is strong. Andrzej Gwiazda, when talking to the premier, used a very interesting phrase: Where do we differ? Is it that we represent some 10 million members of our union? The premier represents them too.

It is not the problem of free Saturdays which is at issue but first of all the implementation of agreements, the implementation of the social contract which was signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and in Jastrzebie. At present we consider that these agreements are being violated all the time. They are not being implemented and thus the stepping up of tensions results. Who needed the haggling and the show of force on Saturday? [end recording]

Poznan Printers Strike

LD291306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Poznan has no papers today. Morning issues of GLOS WIELKOPOUSKI AND GAZETA ZACHODNIA did not appear today. The citizens of Poznan will not read the popular evening paper EXPRESS PORANNY today either.

This situation is caused by a strike of printing workers of the Marcin Kasprzak Printing Works. Two days ago they published an open letter in the press addressed to the government in which they demanded that a date be fixed for the implementation of post-strike decisions included in the agreements of 19 September and 2 December. Since the printing workers did not receive any reply to their letter as of 1800 yesterday, they have decided to call a strike at the No 5 plant, the press printing house, 1 of 12 plants at the works. The remaining 11 plants are working normally.

MACH ATTENDS SZCZECIN INTERFACTORY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD300044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The implementation of the agreement signed in August last year in Szczecin was the subject of a session of the Szczecin Interfactory Workers Committee yesterday with the participation of Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach.

According to PAP, during the stormy discussion speakers dealt with the problem of shortening working hours and the need to organize this better; the need for fast and honest information; speeding up work on the draft censorship bill, problems of legality; the development of the foodstuffs industry; the functioning of institutions working in rural areas; the lack of solicitude; the development of the health service, and transportation.

Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach admitted that the implementation of the Szczecin agreement still does not satisfy everybody. He also reported some of the government's action aimed at improving the situation in agriculture, at dealing with problems connected with preparing the laws on trade unions and about censorship.

More on MKR Session

LD301036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The deliberations which have been taking place in the culture center of the Szczecin shipyard lasted until early this morning. The Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of the Solidarity union was discussing, at a plenary session, the state of implementation of the Szczecin agreement and many current economic and social matters. The meeting was attended by, among others, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, voivodship authorities and Sejm deputies from the Szczecin region. Opening the discussion, Chairman of the Szczecin MRK Mariam Jurczyk appealed to all unionists and the whole community for a businesslike and constructive discussion aimed at solving many outstanding and often painful problems.

Deputy Premier Stanislaw Lach and Sejm deputies answered questions. Many dealt with the performance of the administration, the role played by the Sejm and acute problems of western Pomorze, such as shortage of rolling stock in municipal transportation. The deputy premier announced that the government will in the next few days submit an important document--a report on the state of our economy. The press will also publish the government's stand on the issue of the implementation of all points of the Szczecin agreement. Those gathered in Szczecin attach much hope to the talks between the government and the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity announced for today.

REPORT ISSUED ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SZCZECIN ACCORDS

LD300350 Warsaw PAP in English 0346 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--The government has publicised a lengthy, 27-page report on the implementation of the agreement signed between the governmental commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin on 30 August 1980.

(?All) in all, the report resembles the one presented earlier on the implementation of the Gdansk agreement.

The government stated that conditions have been created for the activity of new trade unions. Special bodies have been appointed to supervise the implementation of the agreement, procedure has been laid down for the examination and settlement of workers' demands and suggestions by state administrative bodies. As soon as the final version of the draft law on trade unions is ready, it will be presented to the public for broad consultation.

In line with the agreement, the government considers an improvement of market food deliveries to be a particularly important issue. It plays a key role in the 3-year plan for the stabilisation of the economy under preparation now.

Meeting the needs of absolutely all state employees, the government elaborated an overall plan for universal pay raises. Unprecedented decisions were taken to grant pay raises to 12 million people over a short time. In order to protect the population's living standard, the government took several decisions aimed at curbing the increase in costs of living and compensating for rising prices. A project for ascertaining the welfare minimum and examining [words indistinct] has been elaborated. With an eye to introducing the minimum this year, the project was handed to trade unions for consultation.

Decisions have been (?made) to raise pensions, family allowances and other welfare benefits.

[Words indistinct] Views in public and professional life is fully observed. The government observes its stance on the protection of the socialist system and the foundation of organizations in accordance with the legislation of the Polish People's Republic. "The International Convenance on Citizen's and Political Rights" and the "CSCE Final Act" have been published in 50,000 copies each. Possibilities for reprinting those publications are being considered.

No sanctions have been applied to strikers and people assisting strikes. In accordance with the Szczecin agreement, a plaque with the inscription "In the Memory of Those Fallen in December 1970 in the Name of Solidarity of the Working Class" has been unveiled.

A joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate has launched its activity as a forum serving the normalization of relations between the state and the Church in the cause of the development of the country and the unity of its citizens. The Sunday mass is broadcast every week on the radio. Access to the mass media has been granted to the Catholic opinion.

Implementing one of the 21 sections of the Szczecin agreement, the authorities have taken versatile steps to evaluate the present situation and its causes, and to draw conclusions in order to prevent similar developments in the future.

The 6th and the 7th plenums of the PUWP CC have carried out an extensive analysis and evaluation of the situation in the country, indicating explicitly such sources of the crisis as errors in the socio-economic policy, deformations in the social life and the socialist principles. Those problems were also a subject of evaluation on the part of top authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party.

A platform has been created for the formulation of guarantees in various fields--in the system of the functioning of socialist democracy, the planning and management of the functioning of socialist democracy, the planning and management of the national economy, the adherence to the principles of social justice. Steps or concrete decisions have also been taken in the system of political guarantees.

Effecting the successive sections of the Szczecin agreement which converge with those of the Gdansk agreement, the government has launched initiatives aimed at modifying normative acts on censorship, the improvement of the housing situation, shortening work time, and increased supervision over the selection of the managerial personnel.

The communique on the state of implementation of the Szczecin agreement was signed by the government's plenipotentiary for the implementation of this agreement, Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mach.

AUTONOMOUS TU'S ISSUE STATEMENT ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD301142 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--A press conference was held on 29 January in Warsaw by representatives of the provisional cooperation committee of the autonomous trade unions--an organization within the framework of which over 30 trade unions with 600,000 members cooperate.

On 29 January, the provisional committee adopted a statement on the question of the current socioeconomic situation in Poland, expressing deep concern at its development. The state of tension, the document says, has been caused by the incomplete fulfullment of the social contract as defined by the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. This situation is made worse by the absence of constructive negotiations between the government and the three trade union groups. We consider, the statement said, that it is urgently necessary to hold such negotiations on all the significant outstanding problems. We expect the public to be fully and objectively informed of the subjects of the negotiations, the positions of the sides, the agreements reached and the divergences of view.

The committee declares that it is quite ready to undertake negotiations immediately on behalf of the autonomous trade unions. We call on all sides to refrain from any actions which could complicate these negotiations.

The journalists were told that it had been decided to set up a confederation of autonomous trade unions, membership in which those trade union organizations registered in the Warsaw Voivodship Court would be eligible.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS STRIKING LODZ STUDENTS

LD300928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] After having participated in yesterday's press conference by the government press spokesman, the minister of science, higher education and technology left for Lodz to talk to the students on strike there. Here is an account by our Lodz reporter:

At 1900 the talks were resumed between the interuniversity consultative commission of students, which includes representatives of the Lodz institutes of higher education, and the interdepartmental commissinon led by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology. The talks lasted until 0230 this morning and will be resumed today at 1100.

SOLIDARITY WEEKLY TO START PUBLISHING IN FEBRUARY

LD291520 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--The Solidarnosc weekly is to come out in a 600,000-copy edition, reported the CZAS [TIME] weekly. It will be a large-format, 24-page magazine.

Solidarnosc [weekly] will be printed in Warsaw's Dom Slowa Polskiego printing house. The first issue is to reach newstands in the second half of February.

Solidarity authorities have appointed Tadeusz Mazowiecki editor-in-chief of the new magazine. To-date he has been editor-in-chief of the Catholic monthly WIEZ (BOND). Last August Tadeusz Mazowiecki was an expert with the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk.

SZCZEPANSKI ON TRADE UNIONS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD292312 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--Professor Jan Szczepanski, a leading Polish sociologist and member of the Council of State, predicted Poland is facing a very hard period. In an interview for the EXPRESS WIECZORNY evening paper he said difficulties have been growing with every month while the government and trade unions have been engaged in disputes, quarrels, and an exchange of accusations of failure to meet earlier obligations.

Until now we have been living on credits obtained late last year, Professor Szczepanski went on. But the condition of our economy is such that further credits are out of the question. This means that some factories will have to stand idle.

Professor Szczepanski was skeptical about the success of the proposed economic reform. The new system will not work properly as long as it is administered by the same cadre of managers as before, he maintained.

Asked about the way out of the current quandary, Professor Jan Szczepanski pinned his greatest hope not on the government or the trade unions, but on citizens' initiatives aimed at overcoming the most acute difficulties of everyday life. It is enough if 25 percent of Poles act with determination to give a push to the economy, administration, services, transportation and production, he said.

In Szczepanski's view the period of mutual adjustment between what he called "planned economy and trade union democracy" will be long. He also said that the unions overestimated the ability of quick action on the part of the government and thus attributed its inefficiency to ill will.

COMMENT ON SOLIDARITY, STRIKES, SATURDAY ISSUE

TU Production Promises Recalled

LD301032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 0805 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Every person of commonsense must realize that our country is beginning to resemble a raft rushing dangerously in the direction of complete chaos and anarchy. In an interview published in the 28 January issue of the EXPRESS WIECZORNY paper, Prof Janusz Szczepanski, one of our academic and moral authorities, describes the situation even more harshly, saying that our economy is going to the devil and Poland is slowly sinking to the bottom.

Unhappily this diagnosis is tragically correct. Each passing day confirms it. Reports continue to arrive about continuing or new strikes, about broken-off negotiations, attempts to force decisions, announcements of new strikes, warnings, pressures and so on. All this is happening, it is alleged, because representatives of the government cannot come to terms with trade union representatives, or to put it more concretely, with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, on the issue of the shorter workweek and implementation of several parts of agreements signed on the coast and in Jastrzebie.

It would serve no purpose nor is this the place to discuss the views of the government or of Solidarity, to defend either the government or Solidarity. Arguments advanced by both sides are generally known and we have been reporting them on the air so that every listener can form his own opinion on the subject.

It does not matter who will transgress against whom, where and when, but the point is that the average Pole is becoming increasingly tired, that given the current situation in the country it is pracically impossible to live normally, and that it is still impossible to see any possibility of an early easing of the situation.

The government's present stand on the future fate of agreements and situation in the country was contained in a statement to the public yesterday. In our view it needs no further comment. What does need to be stressed is the report about the call made by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity on 28 January for all strikes to cease until 3 February. Life has shown that this call remains ineffective nor has the decision to cease strikes adopted by the KKP of Solidarity during yesterday's session in Rzeszow had the expected effect.

Strikes and other destabilizing actions organized by the regional branches of Solidarity continue regardless of KKP decisions, regardless of the fact that trade union and government representatives are about to resume talks today on the subject of implementation of agreements. What is the aim of some of the regional Solidarity leaders? Is it understanding or quite the opposite? Is it the fate of the country, public welfare, better life for all of us, the standing of the union organizations, democracy, self-government? When one compares these words with reality, they turn out to be a smokescreen. It would be a good thing if everyone of us [words indistinct] give some thought to what is really happening behind the screen of all these strikes and actions.

But to go back to the issue of agreements: The talks which will take place today between the government and trade union representatives are based on documents which were initialled with ceremony, documents which are generally known and which are often called a social contract. But there is another agreement, (?which is quite beyond dispute), which has not been signed by anyone officially but is nevertheless applicable, according to which we believe that no one has the right to cast his words to the wind.

So let us remember that Solidarity, when it was forming its first branches and cells, when it was winning members and sympathizers, was also, through its organizers and representatives, promising us, the community, that the process of making up production backlogs resulting from the summer strikes would start right away, that general progress in the sphere of production would move on. Last year's results are very well known. It is true that they were influenced by a culmination of many earlier mistakes made by the authorities. They reflected raw material and energy shortages. But even the keenest eye cannot see any signs of the backlog being made up or the pace of work increasing in the last quarter of 1980. Initial estimates of results achieved this January indicate that in more than 20 days of this month no more has been produced than in the first 10 days of January 1980. What relation does this bear to the early promises to increase output?

What is in abundance in our shops is waiting lines. In our factories efforts are on strikes or preparation for strikes. Our daily life if becoming increasingly difficult. The level of nervousness is increasing, disquiet is greater [words indistinct]. Are these the kind of agreements and constructive dialogue between the two sides that we are going to have? Was this the purpose of the social contract? Surely not. Someone is trying to baffle and thwart us. It is certain that this someone is not a friend of either of the sides that signed the agreements, nor of those in whose interest these agreements were signed.

TRYBUNA LUDU: 'Talks Imperative'

LD301022 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 30 Jan 81

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP)--The documents adopted by many local party organizations in Poland over recently constituted a firm and univocal call of reason and responsibility because they all urge the search for ways of agreement, TRYBUNU LUDU commented today in an editorial.

"No one can use tension as a means of building stumbling blocs to talks. There is no more time. Neither the society nor the economy can withstand any more. It is imperative to start talking again, like it was in Jastrzebie and on the coast, while realizing how serious the situation is. There must arise a national competent forum for such discussions, and not on a short term but on a long term basis. The decisions to be adopted by that forum will have to be made unconditionally binding on all the sides concerned, the daily wrote.

Articles on Free Saturdays

LD301008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 30 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY in its views, opinions, confrontations column, carried an article by Janusz Regielski: A Topic for Work-Free Saturday. The author suggests a way to solve the problem of free Saturdays, based on the example of miners who have been given all Saturdays free but, when asked, came to work on their day off.

Janusz Regielski writes: Perhaps it is worth while to stop explaining to the public that all Saturdays cannot be free yet, but that on the contrary we should accept that free Saturdays are there for everyone as if in a bank account. Once we start in this way it will be possible to mobilize workers, industries and organizations to decide what work does need to be done. If there is no other way then such work still must be done even at the expense of free Saturdays.

Next to this article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY is another, in which Wieslaw Mazurkiewcz stops to consider only the legal aspect of free Saturdays and quotes Article Seven of the statute of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. He remarks that, on the basis of its quite clear content, there is no legal basis for the National Consultative Commission [KKP] or a delegate meeting to implement resolutions about shorter working time by union members. In other words, writes Wieslaw Mazurkiewicz, the KKP, on the basis of the statute, has no right to declare the 10th, the 24th or any other Saturday work-free.

Pinkowski Replacement Likely Soon

LD271515 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24-25 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Lech Walesa: We Can No Longer Retreat"]

[Text] In a statement published in Gdansk yesterday, Mr Lech Walesa made clear his own position in a way that indicates a definite hardening of the Solidarity leaders' attitude. Mr Walesa, who has recently been the target of renewed attacks by his organization's extremists, condemns the attitude adopted by the government which, he states, during the recent talks on a 5-day workweek, tried to stage "a maneuver advantageous to itself" and took advantage of the fact that it could utilize the "mass media" to which Solidarity has no access. According to the leader of the free trade union organization, the authorities have tried to make Solidarity seem to be an irresponsible movement which does not take the country's economic difficulties into account and shows no understanding of the situation.

In view of this, Mr Walesa concluded: "We cannot retreat. Workers are to stay away from work every coming Saturday until the government concludes an agreement with our trade union. This is why we urge our members not to go to work on 24 January."

As a result, Poland has now again become semiparalyzed. Yesterday already, some warning strikes took place in Warsaw--from 0800 to 1200 in public transportation and at some 50 enterprises--and also several provincial cities. Furthermore, Solidarity hints at the possibility of organizing a general strike in the Warsaw region for 28 January.

This new social unrest has been a result of the failure of talks on the number of hours to be worked, despite the fact that during a press conference government spokesman Barecki tried to defuse the situation. He admitted that Solidarity's new proposal in favor of a 41.5-hour work week represented a "step forward," but stated that it was unreasonable to expect the government to agree to it as early as yesterday.

The main reason for the temporary failure of talks was undoubtedly the fact that there were too many forces on both sides which were not interested in a rapid conclusion. These difficulties serve, for instance, the cause of extremists within Solidarity inasmuch as they strike yet another blow at Walesa's authority. "We have stopped all strike action for a month at Walesa's request," a Solidarity leader in Warsaw told me, adding: "It can be seen where this has led us--the authorities have merely reverted to an aggressive tone. A conclusion must be drawn from this--we will obtain nothing unless we maintain constant pressure on the authorities."

I have been able to ascertain that in government circles too, many people were not at all sorry that events have taken this turn.

In fact, there are many reasons why many people within the party are quite pleased that tension regarding the question of working hours persists. Among the most important of these reasons are the following:

First, the belief shared by a number of leaders that this is a good opportunity for showing that the authorities have stopped retreating.

Second, the belief that this conflict has served to reduce Solidarity's prestige since many leaders believe that in view of Poland's catastrophic economic situation, Solidarity's demand for a 5-day, 42-hour (now reduced to 41.5-hour) workweek is popular neither in the country nor in the eyes of international opinion. Some party leaders are not in the least anxious to let Solidarity rapidly extricate itself from the trap which this demand is tantamount to. In any case, according to an opinion poll published in the weekly KULTURA on 25 January, 49 percent of the Polish people are concerned at the country's destabilization and 40 percent believe that a return to calm is of paramount importance (whereas only 15 percent are in favor of political democratization).

Third, the ascertainment that this crisis has increased internal divergences within Solidarity. The problem of working hours has made clear that a serious conflict has developed between Mr Walesa and extremists in the free trade unions. It has shown--it is also said in government circles--that the kind of anarchy and disorder which prevailed in the party yesterday is now prevailing in Solidarity. This is a trump which should be used.

The statement made by Mr Walesa yesterday shows that the Solidarity leader has fully realized this danger since he has denounced the authorities maneuvers ("Everything has been done to divide us") and added: "If we let ourselves be divided on this point, we will let ourselves be divided on the rest."

Pinkowski Threatened

Fourth, the desire to divert attention from some other contentious questions. It was certainly clever to concentrate public attention on the problem of working hours which could, in fact, be resolved quite easily and with respect to which a compromise will undoubtedly be soon achieved. The authorities will then be able to use such success as a proof of their goodwill and try to make people overlook their firmness and intransigence over some much more important questions such as, for instance, Solidarity's access to television or, a fortiori, acceptance of a free peasant trade union.

Fifth, the realization of the party leadership's weakness and the government's incompetence—the prolongation of this crisis has made glaringly apparent the Pinkowski government's clumsiness, a fact certainly unlikely to displease some people.

Criticisms of it have become increasingly frequent and have been published by the press. For instance, those voiced by Deputy Prime Minister Mach, Democratic Party leader Stefanski and the Krakow party organization will have been noted. So everything seems to indicate that Premier Pinkowski, whose appointment was, anyway, one of Gierek's last political acts, could be replaced very soon.

Growing Pessimism Over Prospects

LD291017 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Jan 81 p 3

[Bernard Marguerite Warsaw dispatch: "Poland: Hope Is Fading"]

[Text] It could not be said that recent tensions and the latest confrontations have increased the Polish politicians, intellectuals' and journalists' hope that the experiment which began 6 months ago will prove successful. On the contrary, it must be admitted that even those who only recently showed confidence in the future have now joined the pessimists' camp. There are many people who believe that, as a well-known personality told me, "Everything will end with the country losing its independence for 25 years." Even though that independence is even now very relative, this remains a dramatic prospect.

However, Poland has still a small chance of crossing the abyss over a wire but to achieve this many conditions very difficult to fulfill would have to be met.

First, the Soviet Union would have to take into account the risks involved in an intervention and accept the Polish path to socialism. This remains possible. The Kremlin leaders fully realize that an intervention would be no picnic, would solve nothing in Poland for a long time to come and would mark the end of any East-West detente. But there is more to it: The Kremlin's decision will affect not only Poland's future, the future of relations within the socialist camp and the future of East-West relations but also the future of the Soviet Union itself, whose choice of society and socialist orientation it will determine. Therefore, the Soviets could reach the conclusion that it is in their interest to let a popular kind of socialism develop in Poland and, as a result, allow a sounder relationship to develop between Warsaw and Moscow.

Nonetheless the Kremlin leaders, psychologically scarred by the memory of World War II in which 20 million Soviet nationals lost their lives, are never prepared to take risks when their state's security is at stake. They may believe that it is at stake now, since a danger exists that the Polish experiment could prove contagious. True, a Soviet diplomat recently told me with some condescension that the importance of what is now taking place in Poland should not be exaggerated, and added: "After all, this goes no further than your May 1968." However, some Soviet journalists explained more simply that no intervention "could take place before our party congress...."

An even more serious development has taken place: According to an important Polish party member, "We have already reached the stage of what can be called indirect intervention." Moscow has increased its political, economic and military pressures. What can be mentioned in this connection are the small-scale maneuvers which took place at the beginning of this month and the visits of Marshal Kulikov, Mr Zamyatin and groups of propaganda specialists. Furthermore, the Poles do not conceal the fact that the country has for some time been snowed under with Soviet "delegations" crisscrossing the countryside, examining sites, noting the location of inns and so forth. Does this mean that the phase of preparation for direct intervention has already started?

Second, an alliance of moderate forces advocated by Kania with a view to implementing a limited democratization program would have to be formed. The country will avoid intervention--this should be clear to everybody--only if calm is restored and if changes do not transcend the limits of what is tolerable to the Soviets. How far can the Poles go? This is how a well-known Central Committee member answered this question: "What is unfortunate is that in Moscow's view these limits have already been crossed."

Therefore, it would be necessary to take a few steps back--for instance, Solidarity should agree to merely defend workers' interests without playing any political role.

Genuine Partners

In other words, the party would have sincerely to agree to rule while accepting Solidarity and public opinion as genuine partners and realize that significant, albeit limited reforms are indispensable.

However, the party has been troubled with a struggle for power among the leadership, the conservatism of the apparatus a middle level and the grassroots' desire for rapid changes (1 million party members are also Solidarity members), especially since the events of recent weeks have shown that within the party the faction least favorable to granting concessions seems to be gaining ground, even though one may wonder for how long.

The Church, which remains the key factor--a factor which contributes to the country's stability most since, even though it has continued its struggle in support of human and national rights, it has done so with a keen sense of its responsibilities for the country's destiny--would have to be listened to more. The Church expresses the people's desires but shares not only the authorities' fear of external dangers but also their dislike of anarchy, which is especially alien to its centralist tradition.

Solidarity and the people would have to show wisdom and political maturity and be content, however unpleasant that might be, with demands which are likely to lead the country into a dramatic situation.

It seems, however, that the sense of restraint which impressed the world a few months ago is disappearing. To understand this one must realize that in August 1980 the workers rose mainly to defend their dignity. What is more, the Polish people now behave as if they did not believe in the lasting nature of the renewal. In any event they have never liked compromises which have always seemed to them tantamount to surrender. This is one of the reasons why the Poles have for centuries despised the Czechs' caution.

It should be realized, when talking about strengthening of Solidarity's "hardline" faction, that it is a question not of hardening a political attitude but of needing moral purity--"by doing everything in our power to reach a compromise," many Poles believe, "we will certainly not prevent intervention, but we will lose a unique opportunity during the few weeks or months which have been granted to us to safeguard our dignity, to show the world what our nation is really like and testify before history that even today, after 36 years of communism, we have preserved our soul."

All this is certainly devoid neither of nobility nor of grandeur, but it will be realized that almost a miracle would be needed to ensure that the Polish experiment ends in a way consistent with commonsense, not with a drama.

"Spontaneous Unrest" viewed

LD291653 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jan 81 p 6

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Strike Threats Multiply"]

[Text] Warsaw--The protest movement is snowballing in Poland. Strengthened by last week's trade union successes and motivated principally by increasing defiance against the government, it now extends far beyond the issue of non-working Saturdays. At the same time the authorities are still asserting their willingness to negotiate but no real gestures have yet been made to substantiate this willingness. In this situation the Solidarity leaders are like to be overtaken by events even sooner than could have been expected. Caught between the mobilization of their grassroots and the government's immobility, they are no longer in control of a spontaneous unrest, which they will have difficulty in channeling.

Indeed, for the time being the raising of stakes and confrontation have the upper hand over the chances of appeasement.

It is now along the East German and Czechoslovak borders, that the workers' stiffening resolve is evident. In Wroclaw transportation workers jointly agreed on 26 January to be in "strike readiness" in protest against the refusal to allow Solidarity access to the media. The region's trade union leaders have tried to restrain this initiative. In fact, together with the Gdansk and Warsaw leaders, they are planning to propose to Solidarity's National Consultative Committee on Wednesday that it launch an appeal for a strike on 3 February and to suspend any local actions until then. But they have come up against the determination of the grassroots, which are all the stronger since the voivodship authorities on Monday suddenly prohibited the printing of the lower Silesia Solidarity trade union bulletin at a printing plant in the city. Worried by this, the Wroclaw trade union leaders have approached the government to secure a prompt postponement of this decision.

General Strike Threat in Southwest

If the answer is negative they will respond by halting distribution of the official press. This is a radical, even risky, decision but at least it has the merit in their eyes of possibly averting the danger of a general strike throughout the southwest region.

Not far from them a serious conflict has in fact been brewing since the start of the month at Jelenia Gora, where the trade unionists are demanding the resignation, for corruption or incompetence, of several dozen officials and their former first secretary, Mr Ciosek, now minister responsible for relations with the trade unions.

Up to now the Solidarity national leadership has not managed to halt this very popular movement and, under pressure from their own members, the Jelenia Gora union leaders formed a joint strike committee on Monday with the organizations of Glogow, Legnica (headquarters of the Soviet troops stationed in Poland), Lublin, Walbrzych and Zielona Gora and also with the support of some Wroclaw leaders. The state of "strike readiness" was announced jointly by these cities.

In principle this regional coalition, which has the appearance of a pressure group against the moderation of the union leadership, should await Wednesday's Solidarity National Consultative Committee meeting before issuing a real order to strike. But since last week the National Consultative Committee adopted the principle of a day of solidarity with the peasants this Wednesday, a 4-hour strike has already been decided at Jelenia Gora, within full trade union "legality." At least two other cities, Grozow Wielkpopolski and Gizycko, have taken similar initiatives.

In the southeast of the country at Rzeszow, which has become the peasants' Gdansk and where several hundred farmers and laborers have been occupying the headquarters of the old trade unions since the beginning of the month, tension is mounting in a worrying fashion. Minor but repeated provocations are being organized against the occupants, while delegations arrive in throngs and talks are starting on a "national march" by peasants on the city, though it is not yet clear whether or not this is a serious plan. Be that as it may, the fact is that already on Friday a long line of tractors tried to enter Bydgoszcz during its strike and on Thursday in Wroclaw some 1,500 peasants demonstrated in front of the voivodship offices.

The peasant movement has already grown sufficiently large for Mr Walesa to suddenly decide on Monday to visit Rzeszow right away, and it is possible that Solidarity's National Consultative Committee will decide to extend its proceedings by a day to join him for a symbolic sit-in with the demonstrators on Thursday. This visit by Mr Walesa, decided with a view to moderation, indicates the extent of the union leaders' concern.

Three other situations of social tension should be noted. A strike involving the occupation of large enterprises was scheduled for this Tuesday in Bielsko-Biala, in the south, where another instance of committing local officials to trial has been dragging on for several weeks.

This same Tuesday strikes lasting 3 and 4 hours were due to take place in two large mining towns--Jastrzebie and Bytom--to protest against "failure to implement" the August agreements. In Lodz--a textile center in the heart of Poland--some 1,000 enterprises were due to strike in the morning from 0900 until noon for the same reason, and the city's university has been occupied since last Friday by some 4,000 students, who have made, with the support of Solidarity's local organization, some 50 demands relating to their sector.

On Monday afternoon, the recording of the televised debate on the 5-day workweek between representatives of Solidarity, the former trade unions and the government took place as planned, but the "indisposed" minister and deputy minister of labor had themselves replaced by second-ranking colleagues, and the broadcasting of the program has been postponed until this Tuesday evening.

Instead of these 40 minutes of debate, viewers heard a relatively brief communique from the Politburo, which met in the afternoon. While pointing out the repercussions on the domestic market of the two Saturdays rendered "free" by trade union action, the party leadership emphasized its "open attitude" in the debate on how to reduce working hours and stated that it had instructed the government to make decisions to "curb the deepening crisis." So the tone is rather conciliatory but the substance is a good deal less so, insofar as the Politburo believes that finding a solution rests with a commission of experts of the two sides. In other words, the compromise proposed by Solidarity last week is not close to being accepted.

TEACHERS' UNION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT INACTION

LD291512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Presidium of the central board of the Union of Polish Teachers, higher education and scientific institution workers has issued a statement on the implementation of the process of renewal and on the socio-political life of the country. They voiced their deep concern with the present situations, in particular with facts showing that the process of renewal which started last August slowed down recently. This is shown by the following facts: failure by the government to implement on schedule the obligations it accepted in the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, and incorrect government methods of consulting with the population of individual demands. The statement also says that the elaboration of bills on trade unions and censorship has stopped.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH TEACHERS' UNION LEADERSHIP

LD292110 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GNT 29 Jan 81

[Text] President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received the leadership of the main board of the Polish Teachers' Union for the higher schools and scientific institutions employees here today.

Professional matters of the employees of science and higher schools milieu as well as current problems of science in Poland were the subject of the talks.

NEW CATHOLIC UNION TO BE INDEPENDENT OF EPISCOPATE

LD291524 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 29 Jan 81

[By Bohdan Ambroziewicz]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--Beginning with 1981 Polish Catholics have a new social organization which promises to become a meaningful, officially sanctioned factor of support for what its status terms as "their constructive co-participation in the life of the country".

One indication of the role played by the Polish Catholic-Social Union PZKS which obtained legal status on January 12 is the fact that its membership comprises Prof Jerzy Ozdowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is also a member of the ZNAK Catholic-Social Parliamentarians' Group in the Polish Sejm. The president of PZKS is Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the ZNAK Catholic-Social Parliamentarians' Group. One of the vice-chairmen is Sejm Deputy Waclaw Auleytner, secretary of the ZNAK group.

According to its status, the main tasks of the organization embrace the shaping of worthy individual and social postures based on the teachings of the Catholic Church, practical application of the Church's social science, enrichment and spreading of culture, support for constructive cooperation of Catholics in Poland's life based on patriotic and civic postures, and creative contribution of Catholics to the shaping of positive postures of responsibility towards one's family, work, individual and social property, self-governed social organizations, the nation and its culture, and the state.

A statement issued by the new organization on the day it was registered emphasizes: "The Polish Catholic-Social Union proceeds from the conviction that the current process of renewal of social life, its full and genuine democratization must acknowledge the presence of Catholic values and force. The PZKS is a social organization of Catholics anxious to act independently although in connection with the Polish Episcopate. It wishes to be open to all social groups and strata and also listen to local initiatives."

In the opinion of the founders and organizers of the new union made available to PAP, "Poland, although troubled by crises, demonstrates a universal desire of renewal. The founding of the Polish Catholic-Social Union at this moment bears out the fact that the Polish Catholic forces and the values they represent wish to accelerate the process of normalization of the Polish social life in its new, truly democratic shape."

WYSZYNSKI VIEWS ROLE OF CHURCH IN NATION'S SOCIETY

LD300006 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The deans of the Warsaw Archdiocese met in the curia on 15 January. The meeting was chaired by Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland. The closing speech was made by the primate.

He referred to the present economic and political situation in the country, outlined the various trends in political life and discussed the problems confronting the leadership of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity [words indistinct]. He also submitted to the clergy a Catholic program for the renewal of the nation. Among other things, the primate underlined that the clergy should not get involved in political activity but should focus all its attention on preaching the gospel, ministering the sacraments and bringing up the new generation in the spirit of the teachings of the Church.

SEJM COMMITTEE CALLS FOR GRADUAL WORKTIME REDUCTION

LD301016 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--Poland's Sejm (parliament) Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Committee on January 29 approved at length the draft Sejm law on the 1981 national socio-economic plan and the 1981 draft budget plan. The up-dated plan, which now is considered as feasible, is aimed at securing the nation's standard of living, especially of the families in the lowest income brackets, as well as at shaping up the life-style of other groups of wage-earners and families in according with the economic potential.

The Labour and Social Affairs Committee decided to appeal to the government Presidium for such gradual shortening of the working time so that it would not hit the community and economy, and for urgent negotiations with Solidarnosc.

The results of these negotiations should be available to the committee within a week, said the commission. The committee also appealed to Solidarity to withdraw from industrial actions for the period of negotiations with the government.

SZCZECIN PART[illegible] COMMITTEE VIEWS CONGRESS, STRIKES

LD280612 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP)--The motions and postulates forwarded during the discussion about the documents of the 6th and 7th PUWP CC plenary meetings, in the preparations for the 9th PUWP Congress are creating a platform in the party local organizations for the formulation of resolutions and initiation of actions by PUWP district committees.

In their motions for the party statute amendments and the electoral order, the party organizations present the viewpoint that the new system of elections to party authorities and the selection of delegates must constitute a most significant element of the democratization process within the party. Most frequent are the proposals dealing with Leninist principles of the party life, Marxist interpretation of the socioeconomic processes and the history and tasks of trade unions.

A plenary meeting of the PUWP local committee at the Adolf Warski Szczecin shipyard adopted a resolution calling on the government for urgent talks with the trade unions. "Simultaneously," the resolution stated, "standing on the ground of the Szczecin accord, which was signed as the first agreement in the country, we appeal for a halt in using the strike instrument as a tool of universal leverage when other possibilities and steps remain open."

COAL SHORTAGES CONTINUE; FORECASTS PESSIMISTIC

LD291642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The fuel situation for power and thermal stations is becoming more dramatic every day to day. According to the State Power Board, today, due to coal shortages, power blocks of 650 mw have been idle, plus one 500 mw unit in Kozienice, which is being overhauled--but only because there is not enough coal for it.

Forecasts for the next few days are pessimistic; for example in the Kozienice power station coal stocks are sufficient for less than 2 days. A similar situation exists in Laziska, Skawina, Jaworznoi and M[illegible]echowice power stations.

STATISTICS ON INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE REPORTED

LD292126 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] In advance of a full statistical survey of Poland's industrial performance to be published in a matter of days, Mr Wieslaw Sadowski, the president of Poland's chief statistical agency GUS, today supplied journalists here with a set of key data which confirm Poland's very difficult starting position for an economic revival.

In the year 1980 the generated national income was down 4 percent of the previous year and down 6 percent on the year 1978, he said. Industrial production, compared to 1979, was down [figure indistinct] percent overall, but construction and agricultural output showed slumps of 10 and 15 percent respectively.

In what was in major part a deliberate move by the government, the [words indistinct] investment outlays in the distributed national income sank from [figure indistinct] percent in 1979 to 19.7 percent in 1980, with only 60 percent of the projects scheduled for 1980 going on stream.

Mr Sadowski said that while 800 billion zlotys were frozen in unfinished investment projects, as much as 1,300 billion zlotys would have to be expanded to complete them.

As the terms of trade for Poland worsened in the wake of disadvantageous price changes on the world market, Poland's imports in 1980--calculated in constant prices-- were [words indistinct] percent what they were in 1979, and exports--95.7 percent, Mr Sadowski said.

Among the industrial fields which failed to match in output the original assumption of last year's plan, Mr Sadowski listed steel, passenger cars, electricity and coal, the output of the latter being 12 billion tons short of target. The overall slump of agricultural production amounted to 9.6 percent, with the animals being about 3 percent and plant crops about 15 percent below target.

The relation between the public demand for goods and the market deliveries was badly affected by the year's falling productivity indices coupled to a high rise in the nominal wages and pensions, particularly in the final quarter of 1980 when the average monthly nominal wage rose by circa 20 percent against the corresponding quarter of 1979 to amount to 6,620 zlotys. On the whole year's scale, the nominal wage earned by the socialized workers was up 13 percent, but the real wage rise was only 3 percent, with an estimated cost of living rise being 10 percent.

Mr Sadowski explained that the 3 percent real wage rise was adversely affected by shortages of sought-after articles, some of them basic, on the market, leading to changes in the structure of family expenditures.

Press Conference on Figures

LD301408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Here are the subjects discussed at today's press conference. The first subject: The Main Statistical Office [GUS] figures on the country's economic situation last year. This subject was discussed by the recently appointed GUS chairman Prof Wieslaw Sadowski.

The other topic was higher education: Things that are happening, measures being undertaken by the ministry and the strike situation at higher educational establishments in Looz. All this was referred to by the minister of science, higher education and technology, Janusz Gorski. I shall keep to the order of matters discussed at the press conference and so I shall start with the situation in the country, as statisticians see it. But first a fundamental note: Can we believe statisticians? Prof Wieslaw Sadowki speaking:

[Begin recording] We are observing what is generally called a lack of confidence in statistics. We are accepting that such a phenomenon exists and we are doing everything to prevent such attitudes and views. But I must say that this problem is not as simple as it appears. It cannot be otherwise, because the trouble lies in that statistics, dealing with quantities, have to present these quantities in a synthetic way, without the need to mention and describe all units comprising the quantity.

Another matter which, I think, deserves to be known when we speak about the veracity of statistics is the fact that we come across phenomena which we must oppose, the so-called fraudulent data, which arise primarily in reports. But I would like to say that statisticians have methods for summerizing and fraudulent reports are bad phenomena against which we must struggle. But the result of such fraudulent reports is quite often short-lived because when summarizing, when comparing a variety of information covering longer periods of time, if something does not tally, well, then the things have to be straightened out. [end recording]

Unfortunately, today we did not hear GUS' disappointments or the favorable things. After dismissing a number of figures which are reported by the press, there remains one fundamental appraisal: The state of the country is really bad, in the opinion of the statisticians.

Last year, for the second time, national income declined by 4 percent. The situation in agriculture is bad--a 15 percent drop. It is fatal in housing construction. The tasks have been implemented only to 60 percent. If we do find an increase, for example, an increase in nominal deposits, this increase has to be immediately corrected by the increase in the cost of living of several percent.

The GUS chairman did not find any positive trends deriving from these figures. One can hardly regard the decline in the proportion of investments as a positive trend and investments would be welcomed by the national economy. In this whole gloomy picture of the economy one fact has been found that can be described as positive: The fact that statistics no longer convey to us a falsified account of the state of our economy. Of the fact that this account is not false, GUS Chairman Prof Wieslaw Sadowski is convinced. [Words indistinct] that the state of the economy is so very bad.

The second subject of today's press conference was secondary education. As is well known, a new law is being prepared concerning secondary education. I do not wish to speak on the subject of this new law because I would need at least 1 hour to give a detailed and thorough account of it. All those interested in the new law are working on its draft. Minister Janusz Gorski emphasized two issues: first of all, what the ministry is doing at present, without waiting for the new law, and second the present strike situation in Looz. Perhaps we will deal with the latter issue first:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The situation in Lodz is complicated at the moment. Three higher educational establishments in Lodz are on strike. They are Lodz University, the Academy of Medicine and Lodz Polytechnic--listed in the order in which they went on strike. Altogether, according to estimates, 6,000-7,000 students are on strike.

[Another speaker] Is that the civilian Academy of Medicine?

[Former speaker] Yes, the civilian Academy of Medicine. Yesterday I met the extended Senate of Lodz University. It was in my opinion a fruitful meeting as it has led to some clarification of the positions and it has made it incumbent on both sides to be flexible in conducting negotiations. Now, against this background, a few remarks about the demands--or rather about a few groups of demands. The general thesis is that students are fighting for the autonomy and self-government of higher educational establishments.

This basic demand in this respect reads as follows: We demand full programmatic independence. It is to be expressed by immediately submitting all powers pertaining to the fixing of the number of examinations, the number of subjects and the manner in which the students pass them, and the programmatic model of individual subjects to the councils and institutes. The indispensable coordination between the blocks of leading subjects would be carried out through agreements between the councils of relevant institutes throughout the country.

In my opinion this is being met in full. In fact the demand is behind what has already been done in schools of higher learning. In my opinion the main dispute regards demands No's Three, Four and Five. This is the main root of the argument since in the others we can come to an agreement. Again a number of matters have been settled and there are a number of demands where a common voice could be found. Where therefore lies the argument regarding these three demands. Let us put the matter lucidly. The first element in the argument is the matter, I would say, of the system of military training of students. We have a demand here, which also could be accepted, that study time at the Military Department should be divided over 2 years--now they are being integrated into 1 year.

However, it is difficult to accept the further demand that other elements of military training for students should be confined to a 3-month camp. We have an answer from the Ministry of National Defense from all experts that a contemporary reserve officer cannot be trained in 3 months.

This 1 year, is that long or short? We have data from all European countries. We have sent it to the universities. In all socialist countries military service for students lasts between 18 and 24 months. In all Western countries it lasts from 18-24 months, with the exception of countries which do not have a conscripted army, just a voluntary army.

The second controversial point reads: We demand optional lectureships in the Polish language. The third controversial factor is the so-called question of sociopolitical subjects. There is sharp criticism of the sociopolitical subjects, to a great extent justified, to a very great extent justified. It refers primarily to political science, to a lesser degree economics and philosophy. This is a criticism which points in the first place to certain shortcomings in the program and this we accept. It points also to personnel shortcomings. This criticism is also in many instances justified. The cadre is not always satisfactory. What have we done in December? On 8 December, I went to the university on this matter. If we accept that in the present situation we first introduce (?ideas) for the decision to be made by the councils of the respective subjects. The council of the faculty will decide how to teach these subjects. [end recording]

All in all, the demands number about 50. There are a great many problems gathered at the commission and the ministry, as I have already mentioned, without waiting for the new law is acting very energetically. The universities have a free hand regarding the teaching plans instead of as was the case up to now when their voice was only advisory. Now the respective bodies in the university take part on decisionmaking. New methods are applied to such important spheres as scientific research--the decision rests with the university.

Regarding changes in recruitment, you know already that there are no places for the best graduates. There are no places for lecturers. There is talk about prolonging studies. This process is to last up to 3 years and it is quite complicated and simply costly.

VISIT OF BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION CONTINUES

Tanchev, Kania Meet

LD291938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Today Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the ZSL. Opinions were exchanged on further developing friendly relations between the PZPR and ZSL on the one hand and the BCP and National Agrarian Union on the other. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Gucwa and Emil Wojtaszek, and Bulgarian Ambassador Ivan Nedev.

Declaration Signed

LD291952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Petur Tanchev and Stanislaw Gucwa signed today in Warsaw a joint declaration about the principles and forms of cooperation between the ZSL and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. The declaration states among other things that the supreme aim in the activity of both parties is to deepen friendship between the people of Poland and Bulgaria. Further developing cooperation will serve the consolidation of friendship and unity of socialist states in accordance with the principles of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA.

It has been established that relations between the two peasant parties will become more and more meritorious [as heard]. The declaration describes cooperation in the political, economic, and ideological fields, and in cultural and social problems of rural areas.

ZSL PAPER CRITICIZES WEST GERMAN REVANCHISTS

LD292207 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Dreams About German East"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP)--The Polish Peasant Party newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY stated today that the anti-Polish campaign pursued by various revanchist and cold-war circles in the FRG are [as received] even more intensifying. "West German neonazis are trying to use the events in Poland in a new phase of struggle for the eastern territory. Amid the avalance of lies and libels printed in FRG publications the priority goes to a recently issued leaflet signed by the Aktion Oder-Neisse revanchist group, colloquially known as "Aktion."

"Aktion has launched a drive for 'restoring the German rule to the eastern territories', demanding from the FRG Government a revision of its aggreements with the socialist countries. Hence, the old song of Goebbels resounds back again.

"The West German neonazis are instructing their authorities to employ the developments in Poland to their advantage and tie all the further credits to fulfilling their demands and conditions.

"Here it becomes apparent who is most concerned with deepening the economic crisis in Poland," wrote the paper and added that "hostile campaigns have many a time already boiled down to nothing."

The Polish Peasant daily went on to state that "Poland's western territories were restored to this country in a result of the historical justice and the defeat of the aggressor--the 3rd Reich."

"Today, the German revanchists already do not question the fact that this territory belonged once to Poland. But the countemporary German revanchists have forged [words indistinct] launching another slogan: They lived in this territory for 700 years and thus it became their homeland. However, those '700 years' miss the historical facts.

"Every German may reach his hand out for an encyclopedia only to find out that save for tiny enclaves grabbed earlier from the Poles most of Poland's territories were lost in the course of advanturist partitions--that is 180 years ago.

"So there is only (?truth:) the western territories returned to its genuine homeland, Poland. It is us who reconstructed and developed them after demolition," opined DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

PZPR MESSAGE TO ITALIAN COMMUNISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD281421 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jan 81 p 7

[Unattributed report on Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) message to Italian Communist Party (PCI)]

[Text] "On the PCI's 60th anniversary," PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania has written to Berlinguer, "I have the honor of conveying to you on the PZPR's behalf the most heartfelt congratualtions and good wishes for further successes in your party's struggle for the Italian working class' just right, together with best wishes to the entire Italian people. The coooperation between the PZPR and the PCI, which stems from international colidarity, reflects the vital interests of the Polish and Italian working class and our peoples' traditions and constitutes a valuable contribution to the formation of unity of action among communists and all European democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and social progress. On this anniversary we wish you many successes in the growth of the party's authority and in the propagation of the ideals of socialism and democracy."

VICE PREMIER RECEIVES INDIAN OIL MINISTER

AU292030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 29, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, received P.C. Sethi, minister of petroleum and chemicals of India.

During the talks, examined were the relations of cooperation between Romania and India in numerous pertinent domains among which exploration and exploitation of oil, gas and coal deposits, of other mineral substances, as well as the manufacture of oil installations. At the same time, new possibilities were identified of diversifying and expanding the Romanian-Indian cooperation in the geological sectors, in the mining and oil industry.

The minister of petroleum and chemicals of India also had an interview with Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry.

Approached were questions of mutual interest regarding the development of the collaboration between the two countries, particularly as regards oil and gas refining and petrochemistry.

TWO-YEAR CULTURAL PROGRAM SIGNED WITH PRC

AU291426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] A new 2-year program on the application of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China was signed in Bucharest today. The document, which was signed by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, envisages numerous cooperation ventures in the field of science, education, culture, press, radio and television, health, physical education and sports.

1981 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU291429 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] A protocol on goods exchanges and services between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for 1981 was signed in Bucharest today. The document envisages a substantial increase in mutual deliveries. An important share in the exchange is held by mutual deliveries of machines and equipment built through joint ventures.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON MEANING OF POLISH STATEMENT

LD292018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 29 Jan 81

["State of Emergency in Poland"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The Polish Ministerial Council this evening released a communique stating that, in keeping with its constitutional powers, it is obliged to establish law, order and discipline in the country. The Polish Government statement means the introduction of the state of emergency in the country.

Further Report

LD292310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Corrected Version"--TANJUG note]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland issued a statement here this evening in which it said that, on the basis of its constitutional perrogatives, it is dutybound to ensure law, order, and discipline in the country.

The government statement announced the possibility of taking necessary measures if the present trend of strikes goes on.

If this situation continues, the Council of Ministers will be obliged to take the necessary measures to create conditions conducive to the normal life of the citizenery, the statement says.

The Council of Ministers will be obliged to take the necessary steps aimed at ensuring the normal functioning of enterprises and institutions in keeping with the best-conceived public interest, the statement said.

The Polish Government confirmed its readiness to continue talks on shorter working hours and on other problems concerning the trade union movement. It wishes to establish relations with the trade union movement on the platform of joint responsibility for Poland, the government also said.

The government unbreakably stands on the standpoint of consistent implementation of last August's agreements and continuation of the process of socialist renewal in the country, the statement underlined.

Since the signing of the agreements at Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, the Polish Government has been consistently seeking to stabilize life in Poland, solve growing difficulties and secure conditions for the implementation of the process of socialist renewal, the statement emphasized.

Of late, this process has been disrupted by the escalation of tension. Life in Poland has become more and more exposed to impediments and the economic situation is worsening quickly, the Polish Government evaluated.

Therefore, the government was compelled to warn of the measures it would have to take if this situation continues, the statement issued by the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland said.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CPCZ'S KEMPNY CONTINUES

Meeting With Mojsov

LD291534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitaion of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In a friendly conversation of relations and cooperation between the LCY and CPCZ, and between the SFRY and the CSSR were discussed. Both sides emphasized that opportunities exist for further development of equal, mutually beneficial Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation.

Departure Reported

LD300040 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 Jan (CETEKA)--Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny ended his four-day visit to Yugoslavia Thursday and left for Prague.

MIJATOVIC SENDS CEAUSESCU GREETINGS ON BIRTHDAY

AU281745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 81 p 5

[Congratulatory cable by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the latter's birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On your birthday I want to extend, on behalf of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial congratualtions and wishes for personal happiness and new successes in your responsible activity aimed at the well-being of the neighboring and friendly Romanian people.

[Signed] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES LIBYAN PLANNING SECRETARY

AU300812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of planning of the General People's Committee of Libyan Jamahiriyah. They discussed the promotion of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of economic relations.

As was stressed, successful political and economic cooperation is a firm basis for an even greater participation of Yugoslav economic organizations in Libya's development plans. Views were also exchanged on important international questions, particularly on the coming non-aligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi.

SAWPY OFFICIAL HAS TALKS WITH DPRK AMBASSADOR

AU292031 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, received Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador, in Belgrade. Zivan Vasiljevic and Ambassador Chu Chang-chun discussed the meeting of the international committee for peaceful reunification of Korea that will begin in Belgrade tomorrow.

LCY ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

LD271417 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Jan 81 p 8

[Unattributed report on League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) message to PCI]

[Text] "Dear comrades," the LCY message reads, "on the 60th anniversary of your party's foundation we send you our most sincere good wishes for ever greater future successes in your struggle for democracy, for the interests of the Italian working class and people and for socialism. The LCY and the Yugoslav working class and people have always highly esteemed the struggle of the working class and all the progressive forces of your country. The LCY has great respect for the Italian Communist Party's [PCI] long years of revolutionary struggle and for the Italian communists' sacrifices in the anti-fascist struggle for freedom, democracy and equal relations among the world's peoples. We highly esteem the efforts which the PCI, together with other progressive forces in the country, has made and is making in the struggle for the democratic and socialist transformation of society, for the prosperity of the working class and the peoples of neighboring and friendly Italy. The significance of this struggle greatly transcends national borders and is helping to strengthen and enrich socialism as a world process. We highly esteem the efforts that your party is making in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for international cooperation on an equal footing, for the democratization of international economic and political relations. The traditional friendly cooperation between the LCY and the PCI and in particular the meetings which president Tito had with Comrades Togliatti, Longo and Berlinguer have greatly contributed to the continuous progress in relations between our neighboring and friendly peoples. This cooperation is also an example of the consistent observance of the democratic principles on which relations among all parties must be based. Sending our best wishes on this important anniversary, we would like to take this opportunity to convey to you the LCY's desire for a further multifaceted intensification and extension of relations with the PCI, in the interests of our countries and peoples, and of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world."

USTASHA GROUP EXPLODES BOMB IN NEW YORK COURT

LD271438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 27 Jan (TANJUG)--In a telephone call to the New York police, a clandestine fascist Ustasha organization took the responsibility for planting a time bomb in the basement of the New York State Supreme Court in New York City. The explosion caused considerable damage.

A police spokesman said the Ustasha emigration extremists were the most aggressive underground organization in the United States and that they were responsible for a number of terrorist acts in which 50 people were killed since 1972.

Seven leaders of this illegal organization were arrested last month.

The U.S. information media have called the planting of the bomb "an act of terrorism".

A special Federal Bureau of Investigation squad continued its investigations today in order to round up all the terrorists involved in the action.

The Ustasha are a fascist and anti-Yugoslav emigrants' organization. During the Second World War, the Ustasha collaborated with the fascist occupation forces in Yugoslavia and committed genocide against the population in central parts of the country. Some 700,000 Yugoslav patriots were killed in the Jasenovac concentration camp alone.

OFFICIAL: CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS TIES WITH USTASHI

LD291830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--A high-ranking Yugoslav official has stated that "a foreign nucleus" in the Roman Catholic Church "is waging a battle against the Croatian peoples." President of the Presidency of the constituent Republic of Croatia Jakov Blazevic last Tuesday charged these forces of acting "against this people and this socialism which has given them the greatest freedoms."

Blazevic was speaking in Zagreb on the occasion of the formal promotion of his memoirs. He spoke particularly of the third book in the four-volume publication which deals with the trial of archbishop Alojz Stepinac who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment after the war because of his collaboration with the fascists.

Jakov Blazevic explained that Archbishop Stepinac had been active in bringing the Ustashas to power in Croatia in 1941. He pointed out that, although there were a number of patriotic priests during the war, there were many who took part in Ustasha programs and some were even concentration camp commanders.

The Ustasha were a fascist organization, which, with the help of Mussolini and Hitler established a quisling fascist state during the Second World War.

Blazevic said that the most backward leaders in the Roman Catholic Church in Croatia, aided by Radio Vatican, are attempting to exempt Stepinac of his responsibility for war crimes, putting forward the thesis that he can be judged "by God and history alone."

Saying that these parts of the Roman Catholic Church are still maintaining ties with Ustasha war criminals who are active in underground emigrant organizations abroad, Blazevic demanded that the "Vatican state and ecclesiastical hierarchy" explain why it is not intervening against such contacts.

Blazevic went on to say that some people in the Roman Catholic Church find it "morally and humanly too great a distance" to pay a visit to the former Ustasha concentration camp at Jasenovac in order to pay homage to the 800,000 victims, while "sailing for months on end to distant Australia, New Zealand and South Africa assembling and indoctrinating the demoralized chaff of this country."

GOVERNMENT FAVORS ENDING FUEL SAVING MEASURES

LD292000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government today came out in favor of an initiative from the Assembly of Yugoslavia for discontinuing restriction on the use of passenger cars and other motor vehicles within the so-called odd-even petrol-rationing system under which driving is forbidden one day a week and one weekend a month for cars with even-numbered and odd-numbered license plates alternatively.

In view of higher prices for oil products, a further application of this system put into force in mid-1979 is no longer indispensable, the government thinks.

The consumption of oil and its products went down by about 10 percent in Yugoslavia in 1980 as against 1979, it was announced the other day.

In approving a report on electric power supply in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Government underlined that the nation's electric power system had worked well last year and that electric power had been consumed in a rationalized way.

'SAINTS' MENTALITY AMONG OFFICEHOLDERS SCORED

AU291731 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Milomir Kragovic commentary: "Chronicle: Saints Without Aureoles"]

[Text] The evening meal was eaten in a field during the night. We had cooked meals. I cannot give my appraisal of the meal because it never reached me. The principle followed in our detachment is that members of the leadership must be the last to claim their rights and the first to fulfill their duties....

This is what peasant-communist Dragojlo Dudic, first chairman of the main National Liberation Committee for Serbia, wrote in his diary four decades ago.

We now live under different circumstances and it is therefore nearly impossible to completely apply this authentic testimony to our everyday social life. But a reminder of this kind is nevertheless useful. It is even more so in the situation in which some people, carried away by leaderism [liderstvo] and consumer euphoria (by the rule: Take all you can and as long as you can), lose all sense of proportion and directly come into conflict with the basic and especially moral principles of this society. In this connection, they take shelter under their untouchable aureoles of officeholders and similar aureoles.

Even someone observing events from the sidelines easily notices that today self-management is bringing to light more and more such "saints" whose privatism and machincations have come into conflict with the new democratic upswing. The housebuilding mania and greed in general provide good reasons for uncovering other types of behaviour that most certainly show the true faces of the "little gods," without whom the entire social and economic growth of the communities concerned is, according to them, unthinkable.

The latest "cases" of this kind in fact show most directly the destruction of old relationships and attitudes by the force of the self-managing and party basis. The shells, built over the period of many years, in which a number of indispensable "saints" knew their way around well, are being broken. These "saints" continued to believe that collective work is a mere farce and that the most efficient way is to retain the old positions and continue their activity in an abundance of leaders all over.

These starting premises, that have been artificially maintained for years, are rapidly falling apart under the merciless pressure of arguments of communists and the workers class that justly requests that everything be brought to light. In this context, the new democratic breakthroughs also demonstrate our ability to conscientiously point out all attitudes and phenomena and call them by their true names, and to do that, of course, without pardon and without any covering up. For that reason there is no doubt that the further strengthening of collective work will even more harshly reveal these "self-managing saints" who will continue to try to retain their aureoles of inviolability.

Here is one more reminder.

Tito warned the Yugoslav communists assembled at the Dubrava ideological consultative meeting, immediately after the fifth national conference: The greatest danger occurs if communists let their brains grow fat. The only way to remove that fat, Tito pointed out, is to study Marxism and to persistently struggle for the cause of the workers class.

Whoever fails to bear that in mind, inevitably loses the battles on the self-managing front.

DACI COMMENTS ON KOSOVO PLANNING DIFFICULTIES

AU291724 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 81 p 2

[Murteza Daci article: "First Case-Project"]

[Summary] Work on drafting development plans for this year is being carried out in all Kosovo communes. Some larger, mostly urban communes have already put their preliminary draft plans to public debate. However, most smaller, underdeveloped communes have no experts to prepare the plans and are forced to entrust this task to individuals, who for good money rarely turn down such offers.

It is difficult to say how these plans will turn out. They may look good on paper, but they may not be realistic and may be difficult to implement.

The League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and communities insist that planning must serve a more rapid development of the province. However, if plans are made solely to meet the legal obligations, then one cannot expect that they will contribute to implementing the goals of development for this year.

During the past 5 years, Kosovo spent 1 billion dinars for planning, of which only 15 percent went to Kosovo experts. This means that various outside planning organizations were engaged on most projects. This is justifiable when, because of a lack of experts, assistance is sought from others. What is wrong is that planning organizations from other parts of the country offer expensive and frequently also incomplete plans. The result is that the construction of projects is delayed, and this further increases the cost of construction.

"According to estimates, in the current medium-term plan period Kosovo will spend about 2 billion dinars for planning. This is a large sum and calls for a thorough study before a decision is made as to whom this responsible task should be entrusted. Some people believe that certain capable, so to speak top cadres, should be attracted to Kosovo and be paid noticeably more than they earn in certain centers. There would certainly be more benefit from such cadres not only because they would be 'on the spot', but also because they would be of great help in training Kosovo cadres."

SLOVENIA'S RIBICIC DISCUSSES SOCIALISM, DISSIDENTS

AU291241 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Jan 81 pp 4-5

[Speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference, at the program session of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference in Ljubljana on 21 Jan]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 Jan--It was right at the very beginning of 1980 that the tense international situation and our domestic economic problems demanded effective activities by all subjective forces and deliberate sociopolitical and self-managing actions of the working people. And as soon as we learned about Tito's illness, we connected that with our great love for him and our great concern for his health.

President Tito's 4-month illness and his last farewell once again emphasized in a special way the historical importance of the giant of modern world history and of our contemporary period. It was perhaps precisely the moments of his last farewell that accorded the international public an opportunity more completely, realistically and with greater respect than ever before to appraise his work and the importance of the values which he championed and introduced into life.

During that time the world became acquainted more than ever before with our internal situation and the firmness and creative power of our social system. Our self-managing socialist democracy, which was the subject of numerous tributes and serious studies, was at the center of attention more than ever before. That was a great victory of the idea of socialist self-management as a humane alternative to the existing political systems, including both the systems of one-party and those of multiparty political monopolies. We can say that that breakthrough of the idea of socialist self-management represented the third victory of the Yugoslav revolution, a victory which was no less important than its first victory in the National Liberation War or its second victory, that it, the victory against Stalinism in the struggle to win the right to Yugoslavia's own road to socialism.

All that was happening at the time of increasing general tension in international relations, in the crisis period of an increasing number of crisis hotbeds in the world. The present state of international relations reveals more than ever before that the system of blocs, based on the policy of force and the division of spheres of interests, has no future prospects. In this situation the role, importance and responsibility of the nonaligned movement, as the only political and economic alternative to the existing system of international relations tailored by the superpowers, are being strengthened. The responsibility of Yugoslavia and of all nonaligned countries to decisively contribute to seeking political solutions to the present crisis situation is also being strengthened.

Similar to international relations in general, the development of socialism also reveals numerous contradictions and destroys the dogmas about the final solutions and about the conflictless character of societies within the framework of so-called real socialism. The situation in Poland has revealed a deep crisis of statist socialism and of its economic and political institutions, and a crisis in relations among the states of the same bloc. A great change has taken place and an important search for a new authentic road to socialism has begun. Neither old nor new dangers will be lacking along that road.

In this stormy time the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community of equal peoples and nationalities has confirmed itself as a stable society that is able to solve its problems and seek its own prospects. Many in the world did not expect that and many also did not want it. And yet, Yugoslavia has succeeded in this respect and has asserted itself, in a restless and unstable world, as a factor of peace, stability and future prospects for socialist social relations.

In the discussions, polemics, articles, appraisals and interventions concerning the question of a new journal, we have noticed two trends that are apparent in the struggle for a new journal. The first trend is simply an aspiration to publish a new journal, either because of shortcomings in implementing the programs of the existing journals SODOBNOST, PROBLEMI, DIALOGI, TEORIJA IN PRAKSA and so forth, or because of personal ambitions and personal cultural visions.

The advocates of such a new journal are mostly beyond reproach and the idea of such a new literary journal has also won support among a majority of creative cultural workers. However, there is yet another aspiration that is apparent in the demand for a new journal, an aspiration to create the means for a political struggle against our self-managing democracy. That aspiration is most clearly shown by the confused, verbose and--for our society--offensive article by Taras Kermauner entitled "Who Is Doing the Hiding?" sent to the weekly NEDELJSKI DNEVNIK by the author and subsequently submitted to the Council for Culture of the Presidium of the Slovene republican SAWP Conference by NEDELJSKI DNEVNIK. Any politically literate citizen can perceive from the mountain of invective used by Kermauner that what he wants is a political journal that would operate on the basis of a concept of culture different from ours and, of course, on the basis of a different concept of socialism.

Kermauner says: "Two concepts of cultural policy and of culture and even two concepts of socialism are confronting each other." According to him, the first concept is that of dogmatic socialism and totalitarianism by which we would like to slander our self-managing society. And the second one is his concept of socialism and of culture in it, for which it is difficult to find a term but is closest to the phenomenon of ultraleftist radicalism, that is, the phenomenon to which Comrade Kardelj devoted fully 10 pages in his well-knwon work "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management." Kermauner also names the journal RAZHAJANJE and assumes the task of its editing as representative of some kind of a group presented as "a united military front against all forms of totalitarianism and, at the same time, a school of diversity." It is also interesting to see that "the tradition of the [World War II] liberation front prior to the Pogled meeting of activists" has now become very fashionable with the aspiration of historically distorting the national and social movement of the masses of the Slovene people in their 4-year struggle for national existence and to establish the working people as the new responsible factor of their sovereignty. That movement occurred during one period and cannot be repeated. However, it is not really that simple to turn back the wheels of history. On the other hand, what is involved here is not just one phenomenon by which attempts are being made to divide the Slovene society between two socialism. The fact is that Taras Kermauner is also a signatory of the request to publish a new Serbian Journal, JAVNOST, which was sharply and immediately rejected by the SAWP of Serbia. Such a political opposition journal will also not be allowed to appear in our republic.

The aspirations to organize culture as an independent political opposition activity are ridiculous in our self-managing society, for, every Slovene intellectual should understand it as something completely natural that he is a part of the self-managing Slovene community and that he has the same duties toward it as the politicians and all others just as he also has the same rights.

The entire progressive world, too, and especially the nonaligned world, regard the role of our artists and our intelligentsia as a role of essential assistance in solving the contemporary world's problems and in shaping contemporary man. They all know that freedom in our country is real, that many things in the fields of television, film, literature and theater are not to our liking but that we never assert our criticisms by administrative measures.

We use censorship only with fascist propaganda or punishable acts against the people and the state and we are especially sensitive to any acts that violate the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and threaten our freedom and our system that holds that freedom.

It is for that reason that all attempts to recruit dissidents among cultural workers in Yugoslavia have been futile so far. The fact is that there are no conditions for dissidents in our country. That is true among other things also because of the simple fact that our borders are wide open, and one of the basic characteristics of any dissident movement is emigration. In addition to that, the dissident movement is a typical product of the East-West bloc struggles. Dissidents are primarily victims of that settling of accounts and, as much as they can, they play a lesser or a greater role in that settling of accounts. But our country, which is nonaligned, cannot be seized by the bloc tentacles. Therefore even those who, as for instance Djilas, would like to be dissidents and are even proclaiming themselves as dissidents, are left hanging in a void.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES RESERVE OFFICERS FEDERATION

LD300050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The necessary sociopolitical preconditions for successful and fruitful work in strengthening our country's defense potentials are very favorable.

First and foremost the political security situation in our multinational community is entirely stable and the desire of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities to protect and defend with all available means and strength their homeland is being increasingly manifested. This was stressed at today's session of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia by Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the beginning of the session to the delegates about the topical issues of our social development. He stressed in particular the significance of the Reserve Officers Federation in the defense of the country. Lazar Mojsov said the League of Communists expects the Reserve Officers Federation, among other things, to be in the foremost ranks of the activities undertaken by our society at this point in time.

Speaking in his introductory report on the increasingly dangerous international military-political trends, Bogdan Pecotic said that what causes particular concern is the worsening of the situation in Europe where horrible destructive potentials are concentrated. Though our relations with nearly all countries of the world are good and though at the moment there are no serious problems which could directly threaten our security, it should always be borne in mind, Pecotic stressed, that nothing has changed in the strategies of the great powers and blocs with regard to our policy of nonalignment and our own path in the construction of socialism and with regard to their interest in using our strategic country in their global or regional military-political combinations and plans.

All this, Pecotic added, increases even more the need for our strength, organizational standards, preparedness and resolve to follow Tito's path, to remain masters in our own house and to decisively prevent any attempt at drawing our country into their spheres of interest and military-political speculations.

Speaking about the tasks of the Reserve Officers Federation, Pecotic stressed that reserve officers had, following Comrade Tito's death, approached with an even greater sense of responsibility the implementation of their obligations, both in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as in the sphere of day-to-day activities in their working and living environments. The Reserve Officers Federation, Pecotic said, invested in the past period significant efforts in the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative concerning the further development and strengthening of the democratic activity of the delegate system, in particular through the application and promotion of the collective method of work, decision making and personal and collective responsibility.

In the part of the speech dealing with the organizational standards of the Reserve Officers Federation, Bogdan Pecotic stressed that work in basic and local organizations of the federation must be a constant concern. He also stressed the need for more intensive training of reserve officers as grouped by profession.

In today's debate, particular attention was paid to the involvement of organizations and the membeship of the Reserve Officers Federation in the tasks of civil protection. It was stressed that reserve officers are taking part in all the organizational activities of this aspect of all-people's defense. In addition to positive experiences, certain weaknesses in this sphere were mentioned. Thus it was said that the inclusion of reserve officers in the organizational structures of civil protection as grouped by profession is more favorable than doing so by age. Thus, more reserve officers of the older age group join civil protection and this, in view of the demands of civil protection, is fairly unfavorable because activities in civil protection call for greater physical exertion. It was also said that the number of reserve officers in local and work organizations who also had military assignments in these organizations was low.

Today's session adopted several significant documents--the draft statute of the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia, the work program of the federation's federal conference for next year and the program of activity of this organization in observing the 40th anniversary of the uprising and of the socialist revolution of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

SAWPY DEFENSE COMMITTEE EXAMINES PROTECTION ISSUES

LD291534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--Last year over 50 percent of the population in the republics and provinces took part in organized all-people's defense and social self-protection actions. Working people and citizens are being trained by various means in a mass and rational was, in the further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and in particular for operations in all complex conditions, including possible war conditions, thereby helping strengthen the country's defensive capacity.

This was underlined at a session of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Chairmed by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, the session examined a number of important issues in the sphere of defense and protection. The discussion focussed upon a review of the results achieved, on an exchange of experiences, on further directions of mass actions for training and preparing working people and citizens in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The exceptional disposition of working people and citizens manifested in these actions, it was stressed at the session, points to the necessity for further and fuller and more all-round working out of actions, for them to be encouraged and for new high-quality content to be introduced into them; this means at the same time a more complete, organized and responsible attitude on the part of all subjects and at all levels of our sociopolitical organization.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG)--A delegation of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Science Academy of the Communist Party of Romania Central Committee, headed by party Central Committee member and academy pro-rector Batru Paun, has agreed with its host, the "Josip Broz Tito" League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Political School of Kumrovec, on the expansion of cooperation between the two party institutions. The delegation of the Science Academy of the Romanian party, which today left for Bucharest, has also conferred here in Belgrade with Executive Secretary for the LCY Central Committee presidency Milojko Drulovic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 24 Jan 81 LD]

FRG CREDIT--Bonn, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--Talks on credit arrangements between the FRG and SFRY have practically ended. One of the main parts of the credit arrangement is that agreement has been reached on an FRG credit of DM 600 million for exporting producer goods and reserve parts to Yugoslavia. Another agreement procides for a financial loan of DM 500 million to the Yugoslav National Bank granted by a consortium of West German banks for a period of 7 years. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 81 p 14 AU]

SERBIAN TRADE UNION PRESIDENT--At its session on 29 December, the Council of the Serbian Trade Union Federation elected Stanimir Ivanovic, heretofore secretary of the economic chamber of Serbia, as president of the Council of the Serbian Trade Union Federation, with a 1-year term of office. The outgoing president, Ilijaz Kurtesi, will take over the post of president of the managing board of the Elektrokosovo Composite Organization of Associated Labor. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

DEATH OF OFFICIAL--Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG)--Maj Gen Milan Pavlovic, deputy head of department in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, died suddenly yesterday. He was 53. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 27 Jan 81 LD]